



# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

## JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME XXXI.—NUMBER 34  
WHOLE NUMBER 1599.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1894.

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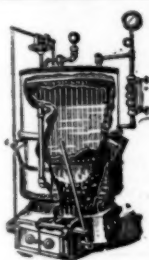
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## A WONDERFUL INTRENCHING TOOL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Not long since an officer friend of mine, stationed at one of the neighboring posts, said to me, laughingly, "The only objection to your intrenching tool is that it will not cut brush." I thought nothing more of it, having been told that they had had for trial at Fort Russell a tomahawk that either tomahawked or dug at will, but, to-day, I was told by another officer that there had been a notice, in your excellent Journal, of my working model of the intrenching tool in which the remark made by my jocular friend had been embodied and I feel that you will courteously give me sufficient space to set my poor invention in its proper light before your readers, many of them my very good friends, and have them believe that if perhaps it will not cut brush it will adapt itself to many tasks that possibly will compensate for its inutility as a brush cutter; but let me say that as far as its legitimate work, as a digging tool, is concerned, my duties to it are concluded, it being in the hands of the Ordnance Department and its officers, to whose intelligent care I am more than willing to leave it. When it comes to a question as to what it is useful for, outside of pure digging, I will, as its patron, and in some measure its parent, give it my full allegiance, and back it for its adaptability to more ends than those of any accoutrement that has ever been suggested, and only second, in this respect, to that great promoter of the smoothness of social life, the feminine hair-pin!

To make these facts plain the general form of this tool must be understood. The invention consists of a concavo-convex piece of thin steel fitting reasonably close on one side of the canteen, this piece being strengthened by a two-handled triangular knife, which extends, in a sharpened point, some little distance below the piece of steel, which is in a general way heart shaped. This knife is a brace or strengthener, and its point becomes a pick to break up hard surfaces. The upper parts of the knife are connected by braces, which become a part of the steel shovel, and, being bent over at the centre of the top terminate in a ring, which fits over the nozzle of the canteen, and which, with the canvas pocket, holds the instrument in its place, the handles of the knife being far enough apart to admit the face between them in drinking. Thus we have a concavo-convex surface, which when laid on its convex side, the two handles steadying it, becomes a meat dish on which a soldier or an officer, if he is strong enough, can cut up his ration, its concavity is sufficient to make a receptacle for water, a fair drinking cup, or, if a man is not extremely soiled, a hand wash basin. As an old-fashioned warming pan with its bowl full of live coals from the camp fire where can more comfort be gained than through its tender manipulations over a damp blanket, or a cinder rubber, before "turning in." As a coffee cooler, taking the place of a saucer, when "boots and saddles" are being sounded, where is its rival.

Where, oh, where, is its equal, as an aid to the surgeon when he desires to diminish malingering, and directs that his obnoxious patient shall be taken from sick in hospital to sick with company, and so places his mustard, in the bowl of the shovel, that, with a simple arrangement of cords, it will retain its position on a march as well as if the man was "back down" on a stretcher. As a matter of attack or defence at close quarters, "Oh, ye gods," just think of a man, a burly, double fisted fellow, wielding it with both hands, with the full force of his arms, and the weight of his back, carving huge conchoidal pieces of meat from his friend—the enemy. Why, when I think of it, when the possibility that such a thing might occur, I feel almost like recalling this dreadfully generally useful instrument.

Encroaching now, a little on the duties of the Examining Board, let me call attention to the fact that, after the earth has been thrown from the rifle pit into the tiny parapet the shovel can be stuck in it at a convenient angle and the nozzle ring used as a peep hole. But "it won't cut brush," knowing, however, its general proclivities toward usefulness, I would not trust it, alone, in a brush heap, if I did not wish the brush both cut and plied.

W. H. BELL, Lt.-Col., U. S. A.

DENVER, COL., Feb. 3, 1894.

## "IN SIMPLICITY SUBLIME."

The Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Nothing in your issue of to-day how Mr. Henry Irving Cobb came to be a major in Tennessee, I have thought that an experience of mine in another State not far from Tennessee might interest some of your readers. Some years ago I was examining a river in a small boat which was managed by two darkies. In passing a certain house I remarked it belonged to Major C. "Oh no, boss," replied one of the men, "he is a colonel!" I saw I had made a serious mistake in etiquette and humbly sought enlightenment; whereupon I was informed that in that country a man who lived in a house with three chimneys was a colonel, with two a major and with but one a captain. Could anything be more simple?

BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 24, 1894.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL

## GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a soldier recently tried for desertion, the reviewing authority, Maj. Gen. Howard, calls attention to the opinion of the Supreme Court in *Morrissey's case*, at the October Term, 1880, that desertion and concealment for five years did not relieve the appellant from his obligations as a soldier, or his liability to military control still obtain. The finding and sentence are approved.

In the case of a soldier recently tried for certain offences, including arrest for disorderly conduct by the civil authorities of San Yacinto, Mexico, the reviewing authority, Gen. Frank Wheaton, says: "The accused pleaded guilty throughout, but the court in deliberation upon its finding decided that as to the 2d specification, 2d charge, 'it has no jurisdiction, as the offence was committed in foreign territory.' This action, it is presumed, was taken in accordance with the opinion of the Judge Advocate General as given in the digest, pp. 207 & 2. That opinion was given in 1868, since which time the Articles of War have been revised, and furnishes sufficient explanation for the court's action in the present case. The reviewing authority is of the opinion, however, that the decision above named is unsound in principle and cannot be taken as a guide by Courts-martial. The right of a State to punish its citizens for crimes, military or otherwise, committed abroad is beyond dispute. The only question to be considered in a case like this is whether the law making body has exercised this right and conferred the jurisdiction upon a Court-martial. The answer is to be found in the 4th Article of War, as follows: 'The officers and soldiers of any troops, whether militia or others, mustered and in the pay of the U. S., shall, at all times and in all places, be governed by the Articles of War, and shall be subject to be tried by Courts-martial.' Here, territorially, the widest jurisdiction is conferred and nowhere else in the statute law is there to be found any limitation upon this plenary grant. Not only is the written law thus, but a consideration of the necessities of the case, suggests at once the most urgent reasons why it should be so. The reviewing authority is, therefore, constrained to disapprove the action of the court in refusing to try this offence, and to hold that the territorial jurisdiction of a Court-martial is as wide as the world." (G. C. M. O. 11, D. Texas, 1894.)

In the case of Sergt. John McDonald, Troop F, 9th Cav., tried at Fort Robinson, for assaulting a lance corporal, shooting at him, etc., found guilty and sentenced to reduction, dishonorable discharge and confinement for two years, the reviewing authority, Gen. John Brooke, says: "Much of the record is taken up with an attempt upon the part of prosecution to attack the credibility of certain witnesses for the defence by evidence showing that they were members of a secret society at the post, in which the accused had been a prominent officer. It does not appear satisfactorily in evidence that there was any effort

made by this society to improperly influence the testimony of these witnesses, or that there was any obligation resting upon them as members of the society to swear for each other regardless of the truth, although such is the inference which it is sought to establish. In the absence of such proof the reception of this evidence was error. There was further error in allowing the prosecution to rebut character by evidence of particular instances of misconduct on the part of the defendant. The objection made by counsel to the consideration of this evidence should have been sustained. After a careful review of this case, the reviewing authority is of the opinion that the errors noted are not of such a prejudicial character as required that the sentence of the court shall be disturbed. It is accordingly approved and will be duly executed."

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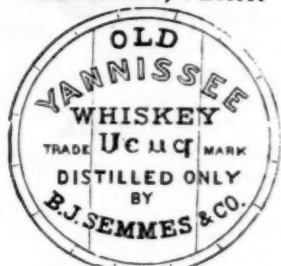
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It is not probable that much army legislation will be passed by Congress at the present session. The committees in both houses are anxious to get the ten year enlistment repeal law through, and that will probably be done, but beyond that it is not likely that any measure of importance affecting the army will be placed on the statute books. Representative Outhwaite's bill for the reorganization of the artillery and the infantry is still unacted upon by the sub-committee of the House Committee on Military affairs, but it is probable that the committee will take action upon it, during the present session and leave it on the calendar of the house to be taken up during the last session of the present Congress. It is thought that the bill for the retirement of enlisted men after twenty-five years' service will receive favorable consideration by the present Congress.

The Navy Department received last Saturday the records in the court-martial cases of Capt. Edward M. Shepard, of the receiving-ship Minnesota, and Lieut. E. Lyman, of the wrecked Kearsarge. It did not take long to read the record of Captain Shepard's trial and approve the sentence of the court. Captain Shepard was found guilty of the first charge "of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline." The second charge, "violation of a naval regulation" was disapproved by the department, because of the failure of the judge-advocate of the court to arraign Captain Shepard on it. He was sentenced to a reprimand. Orders were issued by the department directing Captain Shepard's release from arrest and restoring him to the command of the Minnesota. Captain Shepard's trouble grew out of a criticism of Capt. F. M. Bunce, which he made in the report to the department, published last week.

The prospects for all the members of this year's naval academy graduation class obtaining commissions are growing brighter. With the death, on April 12, of Ensign William A. Swan, Jr., and the retirement, on the 10th inst., of Rear-Admiral Benham, the number of vacancies in the line is fourteen. There are four vacancies in the marine corps and two more prospective, as a result of the retirement of Lieutenant Bates, making twenty assured. There are thirty-one graduates to be provided for in addition to the two who have been appointed assistant naval constructors, and the five in the engineer division, who will be appointed assistant engineers. There are, therefore, eleven cadets, provided the entire class graduates, for whom vacancies must be supplied between now and June 30. The Navy Department is now looking over the sick list with a view to ordering some of the hopeless cases before the retiring board, and thus open the way for the graduates. Among the officers who may be ordered before boards are: Capt. James O'Keane, Capt. Henry B. Robinson, who was before a retiring board some time ago, but was granted an extension of sick leave; Comdr. Geo. R. Durand, Lieut. John Garvin, and Ensign Houston Eldredge. With these possible five vacancies, the retirement of Rear-Admiral Irwin, the possible retirements of Rear-Admirals Gherardi and Stanton, under the forty years' service law, the probable appointment of Ensign Fenton as assistant naval constructor, and the possible resignation of Ensign Ayre, there will be just one short of sufficient vacancies to accommodate the entire class.

The regular meetings of the various Commanderies of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion are just now very lively entertainments, but the Commanderies will have to bestir themselves to bring in members of the Second Class, if they wish to perpetuate the interest of the order. The veterans are pretty tough, but the toughest of them can't last forever, and their ages now vary from about 50 to over 90 years of age. The membership of the order has come very nearly to a standstill, according to the last quarterly report ending Jan. 1, and such increase of membership as there has been is chiefly in the first class representing those who saw actual service during the war. The net gain in this class was 17 and only three in the second class, or those whose membership comes by inheritance.

The District of Columbia Commandery, which

made a net gain of 25 of the first class, made a net loss of one in the second class. New York gained eight in the first class and none in the second class; Massachusetts gained five in the first class and lost two in the second; Illinois gained two in each class; Michigan gained three in the first class and lost one in the second; Minnesota gained one in the first and two in the second class; Indiana gained two in the first and one in the second; Iowa gained one in the first and Colorado one in the second. In the other commanderies there was a net loss of 30 in the first class and two in the second, more than half of this loss being from the California Commandery. The total membership on the 1st of February was 8,340, seventy of these being of the third class, 608 of the second and 7,662 of the first. New York has the most members of the first class and Pennsylvania of the second, her total membership of all classes exceeding that of New York by 15. Massachusetts, which is always rich in distinguished sons, has found more gentlemen than any other commandery worthy in her esteem of entrance to the third class, which has now practically ceased to grow, there being only one admission to it during the quarter, that of a member of the Minnesota Commandery. Following Pennsylvania and New York the commanderies succeed each other in the order of membership as follows: Ohio, Massachusetts, District of Columbia, California, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Michigan, Kansas, Indiana, Wisconsin, Colorado, Iowa, Maine, Vermont, Oregon and Washington.

The retirement of Rear-Admiral Irwin from the command of the Pacific station, and from active duty, has been attended by a number of agreeable entertainments. On March 1 he gave a farewell dinner on the "Philadelphia" to United States Minister A. T. Willis, Mr. Frank M. Hatch, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs for Hawaii; the members of his staff, Fleet Engineer David Smith, Fleet Paymaster Geo. E. Hendee, Fleet Surgeon Geo. F. Winslow, Fleet Marine Officer Henry C. Cochrane, Flag Lieut. Chas. A. Adams and Lieut.-Comdr. L. C. Logan, Lieut. W. M. Wood and other gentlemen prominent at Honolulu. The dinner, a very successful affair, was followed by a reception at 9:30 p. m. of the commanders and officers of the fleet present, who were royally entertained, and expressed great regret at the Admiral's detachment.

On March 23 Rear-Admiral Irwin, accompanied by Capt. A. T. Barker and his personal staff, made his farewell call upon Mr. T. B. Dole, the President of the Provisional Government of Hawaii. In the afternoon, the President, accompanied by three members of the Executive Council, the Vice-President, Mr. W. C. Wilder, Chief Justice A. F. Judd, several members of the Advisory Council, and officers of the National Guard, returned the call, and was received with a salute of 21 guns and all of the honors prescribed for sovereigns. A grand reception followed this on March 26, given by the captain and officers of the "Philadelphia" to Admiral Irwin. Three hundred guests were invited, and dancing and feasting were a part of the programme. The social situation has greatly improved, but political affairs are unsettled and excite much interest.

In another column will be found the interesting programme of the entertainment to be offered to the military profession by the Association of Military Surgeons at their annual meeting at Albaugh's Grand Opera House, Washington, on the 1st of May. This is a very valuable organization, in which officers of the regular Navy and Army fraternize with the medical officers of the State troops in discussions as to the best methods of applying the learning of their profession to alleviating the hurts of war. The great Larrey, who established "the connecting link between the surgery of the last age and that of the present day," received the highest honors from Napoleon and was created a Baron. Equal honor should be conferred upon those who distinguish themselves in the noble duty of alleviating the sufferings of humanity. Few departments of human investigation have shown an advance equal to that made in surgery, and we are glad to note with hearty approval the efforts of the officers of the medical departments of our Army and Navy to extend the knowledge of the latest discoveries in their profession. They have among

them those who are deservedly held in high honor for their contributions to surgical and medical knowledge.

In the "Atlantic Monthly" for April, Mr. Eben Greenough Scott expresses some very critical opinions upon "Gen. Lee during the Campaign of the Seven Days." Commenting upon the actions of June, 1862, the writer says: "In fact, a glaring defect of Lee's plan of operations was its narrowness; it did not include remote conditions, and, worse than all, it did not provide for contingencies." Speaking of Malvern Hill, he says that this battle "affords a striking illustration of Gen. Lee's shortcomings as a tactician; it does not present a single redeeming feature to the failure of the Confederates. The positions taken were such as the Northern general would have chosen for the Southern army; the onslaughts were such as he would have dictated; the plan—but there was no plan; it was a go-as-you-please. Beyond the divisions or an occasional corps there was no leadership." Mr. Scott closes his article with the remark: "Lord Bacon says, 'In meditation all dangers should be seen; in execution, none, unless very formidable.' Lee took the latter part of this apothegm to heart, and McClellan the former; between the two the art of war is beholden to this campaign in nothing."

In the same number of the "Atlantic" Mr. Joseph L. Brent, who writes upon "War's Use of the Engines of Peace," says: "Electric currents of enormous energy, capable, under the condition of actual contact, of destroying life in any number of men exposed to it, and possibly ships of war also, can be generated at points 30 miles or more distant from the localities where they are expected to be used, and transferred there with inconsiderable decrease of power. Inflammable oils can be conveyed through pipes by gravitation, or pumps working, if necessary, 20 miles from point of discharge, and after discharge can be instantaneously ignited whenever desired, and, when discharged upon or under water, will float and burn upon its surface."

It is proposed to transform into a National Park the field of Shiloh, where on April 6-7, 1862, Grant and Albert Sidney Johnston tried conclusions, and where lie buried about thirty-five thousand Union and Confederate dead, in nearly equal proportions. The site of the battle is near Pittsburg Landing, Hardin county, Ky.

One of the problems confronting the Navy Department is the steady decline in the number of engineers, owing to the application of the present law relating to the method of filling vacancies. The number admitted annually from Annapolis is not sufficient to make up for the natural waste from deaths, retirements and resignations.

The recent orders of the "Mohican" to sail for Alaska at a moment's notice came near breaking up the arrangements for returning the politeness of her officers which had been arranged by the ladies of the Mare Island Navy Yard. But at the last minute, the entire yard was pressed into the duty of collecting the dancers and their chaperones and the result, as usual, was a great and decided success. Nearly the whole dancing part of the yard lined the heights at the lighthouse to wave adieu to the departing ship, and the "Mohican" sailed away from civilization freighted with all good wishes for a pleasant cruise and a speedy return.

The recent detachment and orders East of Naval Constructor D. W. Taylor, U. S. N., were somewhat of a surprise to his friends in Washington, for it had been supposed that Mr. Taylor had become almost a fixture at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and that the work which he had so well under way was to be completed by him. He will be assigned to duty at the Department.

In a public proclamation, President Cleveland gives warning to Behring Sea depredators that, if they violate the act approved April 6, 1894, to give effect to the arbitration treaty, they will be arrested and punished as therein provided; and all vessels so employed, their tackle, apparatus, furniture and cargo, will be seized and forfeited.

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## PERSONAL ITEMS.

Capt. T. O. Selfridge, U. S. N., registered at the Astor House, New York city, April 9.

Rear-Admiral John Irwin, U. S. N., is scheduled to sail from Honolulu April 23 for San Francisco.

Comdr. J. J. Brice, U. S. N., arrived at Honolulu March 24 and relieved Comdr. Thos. Nelson from command of the U. S. S. "Adams."

The wife and son of Passed Assistant Engineer Griffin, of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, have been visiting his home in Fredericksburg, Va., for a few weeks.

Chief Engineer Henry W. Fitch, U. S. N., will remain in the South until the weather here is more fitted for his health than during the months of April and May.

Chief Engineer F. A. Wilson, U. S. N., will relieve the present inspector at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, of all the duties in connection with the payments on the "Oregon" and "Olympia."

Mrs. Marthon, the widow of the late Comdr. Joseph Marthon, U. S. N., who died in China some years since, is in Washington for a few weeks. She is stopping with friends at 1121 Fifteenth street.

Ensign W. R. M. Field, of the Judge Advocate-General's Office of the Navy, served as the Judge Advocate of a court, which heard several court-martial cases of enlisted men in Washington, on the 13th inst.

Civil Engineer F. O. Maxon, U. S. N., at the Mare Island Navy Yard, has been more or less under the weather during the winter just passed, and is but now making good progress toward a complete recovery.

Capt. O. L. Hein, U. S. A., for the past five years the military attaché at the Austrian capital, has returned to this country and is now at Wormley's, Washington, during the preparation of his report. Captain Hein is a brother-in-law of Chief Engineer Webster, of the Navy.

Mrs. Davenport, the wife of Lieut. R. G. Davenport, U. S. N., has been spending a part of the winter in St. Paul with friends, but will join her husband at once. Lieutenant Davenport will resume his duties on the "Machias" as soon as that ship again goes into commission.

Capt. Thomas O. Selfridge has been appointed President of the Stability Board, vice Rear-Admiral Walker, who was recently assigned to the command of the Pacific station. Comdr. Philip H. Cooper was made a member of the same board, vice Capt. E. O. Matthews, relieved.

The commissions of A. J. Menocal and Richard C. Hally as civil engineers in the United States Navy were signed last Tuesday. Neither of these gentlemen were examined as to their qualifications for their prospective duties, except so far as a physical examination was concerned.

Lieut. and Mrs. N. E. Mason, U. S. N., will be at home on the third and last Saturdays of April previous to their occupancy of the quarters at the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground at Indian Head. Until May the happy couple will reside at the home of the bride's mother, 1724 P street, Washington, D. C.

Chief Engineer John W. Moore, U. S. N., will be detached from duty at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, on the 1st of May, and will return East as soon thereafter as possible. He retires from the active list on the 24th of May next, and will be succeeded in his duties by Chief Engineer Fletcher Wilson, U. S. N.

Miss Roy, the guest of Captain and Mrs. Howison, at the Mare Island Yard, has been paying a visit to San Francisco, where the usual sights were taken in, and much pleasure was experienced in the visits to Chinatown and the Midwinter Fair. Miss Roy will remain until some time in May, when she will return to Washington.

P. A. Engineer Gustav Kaemmerling, U. S. N., reported for duty at the Bureau of Steam Engineering last week and has been assigned to the duty of overlooking the various drawings and blueprints as they are prepared for revision by the Chief of Bureau. Mr. Kaemmerling's last sea duty was on the Coast Survey steamer "Bache."

It is not believed at the Navy Department that Admiral Walker will take up his residence on board the "Philadelphia" as soon as he arrives at his post of duty. Inasmuch as his duty will not retain him at Honolulu longer than some time in the fall, it is more than probable that the Admiral will occupy one of the numerous and pretty cottages pertaining to the Royal Hawaiian Hotel. Should it be desirable to visit Hilo, or Lahaina, of course the passage would be made in the flagship.

Chief Engineer Herschel Main, U. S. N., who is on duty at the Newport News Shipbuilding Works, was at the Navy Department a few days last week in consultation with the Engineer in Chief as to the questions under discussion concerning the three new gunboats which are to be constructed at that shipyard. Nothing has yet been done looking to rapid progress in the work, but the plant is an excellent one and it is probable that when the first blow is finally struck the progress will be correspondingly rapid.

The marriage of Miss Marie Yates Stirling, daughter of Comdr. Yates Stirling, U. S. N., to Mr. James Lee Teller, of New York, took place at noon, April 7, in Brown Memorial Church, Baltimore, Md. A large number of guests were present, the bride and groom being prominent in social circles. Miss Nellie Stirling, the elder sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The groom was attended by J. Clinton Spencer, of New York, a cousin. The ushers were: J. D. Romon Baldwin, David S. Wetherspoon, James B. Teller, Morton Henry and Henry Pennington and Yates Pennington. A reception and collation followed at the home of the bride's parents, in West Lanvale street, to which only relatives and intimate friends were invited. After the wedding tour Mr. and Mrs. Teller will take up their residence in New York city.

Chaplain G. W. Simpson, U. S. A., is at 132 N. Newbury street, York, Pa.

Gen. James Oakes, U. S. A., registered at the Gilsey House, New York city, April 5.

Col. Anson Mills, Third U. S. Cav., has arrived at El Paso, Tex., from Washington, D. C.

Civil Engineer F. C. Prindle, U. S. N., has returned to New York city from a trip South.

Maj. Charles A. Woodruff assumed his new duties at the War Department on the 12th inst.

Capt. E. C. Carter, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., is a recent arrival at Fort Spokane, Washington.

Lieut. F. W. Coe, First U. S. Art., left Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., April 10, to be absent for a week.

Capt. R. Hanna has returned from Hamilton, Bermuda, and is now at 17 Adams street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Custer, widow of Gen. George A. Custer, U. S. A., sailed for Europe this week to return in the autumn.

Col. W. M. Wherry, U. S. A., returned to Newport Barracks, Ky., this week, from a brief visit to friends in Chicago.

Lieut. John L. Schon, 20th Inf., A. D. C. to General Otis, has returned to Vancouver Barracks, from a trip to the East.

Capt. J. Conrad, U. S. A., retired, who is residing in Washington, D. C., has changed his location to 802 Eighteenth street.

Col. C. A. Carlton, Eighth U. S. Cav., on a month's leave from Fort Meade, has been visiting friends in New York city.

Lieut. H. G. Lyon, 17th U. S. Inf., of Fort D. A. Russell, is a recent arrival in the East, to spend the month of April on leave.

Gen. F. W. Flagler, Chief of the Ordnance Department of the Army, has completely recovered from the gripe with which he has been afflicted.

Miss Daisy Johnson, daughter of Capt. Lewis Johnson, 24th U. S. Inf., was married April 4 at Bath Beach, N. Y., to Mr. Edward W. De Knight.

A special drill was had at Fort Myer, Va., Wednesday last for Generals Curtis and Grout and Mr. Stevens, members of Congress, and a party of friends.

Col. M. A. Cochran, Sixth U. S. Inf., who has been on the sick list for a short period recently, has resumed command of Fort Thomas, Ky., relieving the second in command, Lieut.-Col. H. C. Egbert.

Mr. Gherardi Davis, a nephew of Rear-Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, U. S. N., was married April 7 at St. Thomas', New York city, to Miss Alice King, daughter of the Hon. John A. King, of Great Neck, L. I.

Major-General Schofield wired the War Department last Thursday of his arrival on that day at Portland, Ore. General Schofield will return East immediately, stopping en route at several of the posts and making inspections.

A Richmond friend of the late General Early, who, because of his profanity, was known during the War as "Lee's Bad Old Man," says that in his later years the general was "a daily reader and a thorough student of the Bible."

Lieut. H. L. Hawthorne, Fourth U. S. Art., who is on duty at the Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass., delivered an interesting lecture on "Heavy Artillery" to the non-commissioned officers of the First Regiment, Mass. Vol. Militia at the South Armory on April 13.

The marriage of Miss Lillian Lee, daughter of Col. J. G. C. Lee, U. S. A., to Lieut. Stephen Crosby Mills, 12th U. S. Inf., was to take place at San Francisco on Tuesday of this week, April 10. After a short wedding tour the married couple will go to Fort Sully, S. Dak.

Lieut. O. I. Straub, Fifth U. S. Art., has taken charge of the signal instruction at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., during the absence, on a few weeks' leave, of Lieut. William Chamberlaine, who was married this week to Miss Smith, daughter of Maj. Frank G. Smith, Second Art.

Jason Brown, a son of John Brown, of Ossawatimie, is now living, at the age of 71, on a spur of the Sierra Madre Mountains, not far from Pasadena, Cal. He makes his living by exhibiting a little museum of animals, most of which he captured himself, and by acting as a guide to tourists who ascend Mount Lowe and other peaks of the Sierra Madre in that locality.

Lieut. John L. Hayden, First Art., returned to Seattle, Wash., this week from the Presidio, San Francisco, where he has been undergoing examination for promotion. His engagement is announced to Miss Lord, of San Francisco, the charming daughter of Maj. James H. Lord, U. S. A., retired, and now a resident of the Golden Gate City, and the wedding will probably occur during the coming summer.

Lieut. J. S. Parke, 21st Inf., left Portland, Ore., last week with his family for his station in the East, having relinquished his intention to resign and devote his time to the practice of law. In these excessively "hard times," it is very difficult for a new practitioner to build up a law practice in any of the large cities where competition in every line of business is so active, and his regiment is to be congratulated in the return of Lieutenant Parke and his pleasant family.

The Remenyi concert, which took place recently at Fort Riley, gained the presence of a large and appreciative audience. A good deal of praise is due Lieut. J. F. Bell, Seventh U. S. Cav., for the diligence and interest he took in the entertainment and also for his excellent selections. The members of the company declared themselves royally entertained while at Riley and remarked that such entertainment would spoil them, for they were unaccustomed to it. They were serenaded by the Seventh Cavalry band before leaving.

Col. I. S. Catlin has removed to 26 Court street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miss Bright, of New York, is visiting at Colonel Henrys, Fort Myer.

Lieut. Thos. J. Clay, U. S. A., recently retired, is at Lexington, Ky.

Asst. Surg. S. Q. Robinson has reported for duty at Davids' Island, N. Y.

Gen. Wm. P. Carlin has left New York and has gone to his home, Carrollton, Ill.

Gen. Adam Badeau has changed his residence from Allendale to Hoboken, N. J.

Lieut.-Col. J. F. Head, U. S. A., has left Fort Meade, S. Dak., for Newport, N. Y.

Dr. J. H. Bartholf, U. S. A., has made his home at 15 Perue street, Plattsburg, N. Y.

Surg. H. M. Cronkrite has assumed charge of medical affairs at Fort Reno, Ok. Ter.

Chaplain H. H. Hall, of Ft. Reno, is undergoing medical treatment at Hot Springs, Ark.

Lieut. J. C. Jenks, 24th U. S. Inf., is at Willets Point, N. Y., from Fort Bayard, N. Mex.

Col. C. C. Gilbert has left New Orleans and is now at 732 Fourth avenue, Louisville, Ky.

Maj. James R. Roche, U. S. A., is pleasantly located at Hotel Nadeau, Los Angeles, Cal.

Lieut. L. S. Welborn, recently in Washington, has returned to his home, Knightstown, Ind.

Lieut. Chas. D. Palmer, Fourth U. S. Art., registered at the St. Cloud Hotel, New York city, April 9.

Capt. Clayton Hale, who spent the winter in Boston, has changed his residence to Des Moines, Ia.

Col. John R. Lewis, recently a visitor in Washington and New York city, has returned to Atlanta, Ga.

Maj. De Witt C. Poole has changed his residence from Corcoran street to 2030 P street, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, Second U. S. Art., left Fort Schuyler April 9 on a week's leave of absence.

Gen. John S. Mason, recently undergoing medical treatment in New York city, has returned to Washington.

Col. Joseph Conrad is now comfortably quartered in his new home at 802 Eighteenth street, Washington, D. C.

Dr. L. Y. Loring, retired, has gone to Riverside, Cal., and proposes to make his future residence in California.

Capt. W. P. Van Ness, First U. S. Art., left Governor's Island April 10, on leave, to return next week.

Mrs. R. F. Clinch and Miss Lay, of Chicago, are visiting their sister, Mrs. Capt. McCauley at Portland, Ore.

Dr. W. C. Gorgas, U. S. A., has reported for duty at Fort Barrancas, Fla., relieving Dr. Woodson, who goes to Fort McIntosh, Tex.

Lieut. J. S. Oyster, First U. S. Art., took charge this week of Post Exchange matters at Fort Hamilton, under direction of the Comdt.-Col. L. L. Langdon.

Lieut.-Col. G. M. Randall, Eighth U. S. Inf., at present visiting at 56 Ruger avenue, Janesville, Wis., will join at the expiration of his present leave at Fort McKinney, Wyo.

At a meeting of the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion, April 10, Captain 10th Illinois Cavalry, read a paper on "The Army of the Tennessee under Gen. O. O. Howard."

Lieut. M. M. Macomb, Fourth U. S. Art., visited in New York city this week with headquarters at the Astor House. Maj. I. Arnold and Lieut. G. B. Duncan registered at the Grand Hotel.

Maj. James Jackson, Second Cav., returned to Portland last week, from an extended absence in Eastern and Southern Oregon, inspecting the National Guard of that State, with which he is on duty.

Capt. W. G. Spencer, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Omaha, after one year's sick leave. He is still sick with chronic pneumonia, and as his recovery is doubtful, his retirement for disability at an early date is probable.

Maj. and Mrs. J. C. Post, U. S. Engineers, returned to Portland, Ore., last week, having been on a tour of inspection with Commander Farenholt, U. S. N., in the lighthouse tender "Columbine," examining various lighthouses in Puget Sound and at several points along the North Pacific coast within their jurisdiction.

Capt. Eugene Scheibner, who recently obtained a verdict for \$5,000 in his damage suit against the Hoboken Ferry Company for injuries received by a fall on one of their boats, was a non-commissioned officer in the First U. S. Art. at Fort Sumter when the fort was fired on, and was one of those who received a Fort Sumter Medal.

Maj. G. S. Carpenter, recently promoted to the Fourth Infantry, left Vancouver Barracks last week for his new station at Fort Spokane, Wash., which is to be reinforced next week by two companies of the Fourth Infantry from Fort Sherman, Idaho. His family will leave Vancouver Barracks for the same station in a few days and will be greatly missed, being extremely popular.

First Lieut. and Mrs. Silas A. Wolf, Fourth Inf., returned to Fort Sherman, Ida., last week, from San Francisco, where Lieutenant Wolf had been ordered before a board of officers assembled at the Presidio, examining officers for promotion, which, under the present regulations of the War Department, occupies about two weeks' time. Lieutenant Wolf will leave with his company in a few days for Fort Spokane, Wash.



Col. C. C. Gilbert, U. S. A., retired, is at 732 Fourth avenue, Louisville, Ky.

Lieut. George Montgomery, Second U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Monroe April 9, from a short leave.

Lieut. R. J. C. Irvine, 11th U. S. Inf., has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth, from a brief visit to St. Louis.

Capt. Chas. H. Watts, Fifth U. S. Cav., will shortly leave Fort Clark, Tex., to spend the summer abroad.

Capt. W. F. Stewart, Fourth U. S. Art., left Fort Monroe, Va., this week on leave, to return about April 16.

Maj. G. S. Carpenter, 14th U. S. Inf., under his recent promotion, changes base from Fort Sherman to Fort Spokane.

Maj. John Simpson, Mrs. Simpson and Miss Louie are the guests of General and Mrs. Stanley, at the Soldiers' Home.

Lieut. Wendell L. Simpson, Ninth U. S. Inf., left Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., April 10, to be absent for a week.

Maj. and Mrs. H. M. Cronkhite are stopping at the Kerfoot Hotel, El Reno, Ok., where they have arrived from Fort Worth, Tex.

Assistant Secretary of War Joseph B. Doe visited Fort Monroe, April 8, and was received with the customary honors in such cases.

Maj. P. J. A. Cleary, Surgeon, U. S. A., relinquished duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., April 6, and is now en route to Fort Custer, Mont.

Maj. C. L. Heizmann, Surgeon, U. S. A., was expected to leave Fort Douglas, Utah, the latter part of this week on leave, to return early in May.

Maj. W. H. Bisbee, Captains C. H. Greene and C. St. J. Chubb, 17th U. S. Inf., of Fort D. A. Russell, were visitors this week at Fort Washakie, Wyo.

Lieut. S. E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., returned to Wilmington, Del., this week, from a visit to New York and the Proving Grounds at Sandy Hook, N. J.

Capt. W. W. Robinson, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., arrived at Buffalo April 7, and relieved Maj. Ezra B. Kirk in charge of the Quartermaster Depot in that city.

Lieut. J. F. Madden, Fifth U. S. Inf., has relinquished duty at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and will join at St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, early in June, spending the interim on leave.

Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. A., and Medical Inspector W. K. Van Reypen, U. S. N., were among the Vice-Presidents of the Holland Society elected at the annual meeting held at Sherry's, New York city, April 6.

Col. E. M. Heyl, Inspector-General, U. S. A., at his recent inspection of Fort Riley, is said to have expressed especial admiration at the appearance and efficiency of Troop "F," Third Cav. (Dodd's), and Troop "I," Seventh Cav. (Garlington's).

The examination of Sergt. F. D. Tillman, Corporals Murray Baldwin, D. G. Spurgin and W. H. Callinan, candidates for commissions, at Fort Columbus, has been concluded and the aspirants have returned to their respective posts to await the result.

Gen. O. B. Willcox, U. S. A., and family, left Geneva, Switzerland, March 30, for Paris, where they will spend a short time, and expect to sail for home from Boulogne, May 2, on the steamer "Veerdam." We are glad to be able to state that the health of General Willcox has been quite restored by his sojourn abroad.

Invitations have been issued by 1,007 graduates, members of the Veterans' Keeley league, Western branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, for their second annual reunion and banquet, April 13, at Franklin Hall, Leavenworth. The executive committee is headed by Lieut. M. F. Jamar, 13th U. S. Inf.

The Grand Jury for the District of Columbia April 2 returned a new indictment for manslaughter in the matter of the Ford's Theatre disaster on June 9 last, in that 21 lives were lost, against Col. Frederick C. Ainsworth, U. S. A., Chief of the Record and Pension Division of the War Department, which occupied the building at the time of the disaster. A previous indictment was thrown out on an informality.

High up on a hill on Seventh street, San Diego, says the San Francisco "Call," the widow and sons of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant have decided to make their home, purchasing for their dwelling the finest house in San Diego. It is in the heart of the town, and not ten minutes' walk from the principal business blocks, but it commands a view of the whole of the City of the Saint, with San Diego Bay beyond the Coronado in the distance.

Lieut. W. E. Shipp, 10th U. S. Cav., who is on duty at the Davis School, Winston, N. C., had occasion to chastise an unruly cadet recently. A dispatch from Winston says: The father of the cadet, after thorough examination of the case, came to the conclusion that his son had not been unmercifully whipped, and fully exonerated Lieutenant Shipp of the charge, and gives a statement to that effect. The cadet said he had received a severe whipping, but did not consider it cruel.

The Knoxville, Tenn., "Tribune" of April 7, in referring to the Cadet Corps of the Knoxville University, says: "The battalion reflects great credit upon Lieut. L. D. Tyson, Ninth U. S. Inf., who is now serving his third year as commandant. The University is to be congratulated upon having so able an instructor at the head of its military department." A competitive drill between Companies "A" and "B" of the University Corps of Cadets took place April 6. Cadet-Major Bernard and ex-Cadet-Captain Davis acted as judges of the drill. The companies were commanded by Captains French and Hootenpyl, who showed that they were thoroughly familiar with the "blue book." Company "A" was declared the winner.

At the Magnolia is Maj. Hugh B. Fleming, U. S. A., retired, and his son, Mr. H. N. Fleming.

Capt. Henry Romeyn, Fifth U. S. Inf., returned to Jackson Barracks, La., early in the week, from a short leave.

Lieut. I. N. Lewis, Second U. S. Art., left Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, N. Y., April 11, to be absent for a week.

Mrs. Nellie Grant-Sartoris arrived in New York from England, April 12, and was met by her brother, Col. Fred. Grant.

Among Army officers registering in New York city this week are: Capt. Robert Hanna, Park Avenue Hotel; Lieut. C. D. Palmer, Fourth Art., St. Cloud.

Capt. L. Lomia, Fifth U. S. Art., on leave from Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., was in New York city this week looking up old friends. His address for the present is care of Elliott & Co., 56 Wall street.

Capt. George Ruhlén, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., is closing up his business in El Paso, Tex., and is expected in Detroit, Mich., in a few weeks to superintend the erection of new buildings at Fort Wayne.

Capt. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A., and his band of students from the Indian School at Carlisle, were expected at Governor's Island on Friday afternoon of this week, where Major-General Howard had prepared a pleasant reception for them.

Capt. D. H. Kelton, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Kelton are on their annual visit to St. Augustine, Fla., staying at the Ocean View. At the Cordova recently was Lieut. John Bannister, U. S. A., who made a brief visit to the Ancient City while en route from the Royal Poinciana, where the gallant veteran spent several weeks.

Referring to Comdr. F. W. Dickins and officers of the U. S. S. "Essex," which arrived at Charleston, S. C., a few days since, the "News and Courier" of that city on April 7 said: "The officers are a clever set of gentlemen and will be shown every courtesy possible while they are in the city. They have already been made to feel perfectly at home in all the clubs, and it will not be long before they realize that to naval officers the latch string hangs on the outside here."

Advices from Honolulu of March 26 announce that on that date Capt. A. S. Barker, an officer of the U. S. S. "Philadelphia," issued cards for a reception intended as a farewell to Admiral Irwin. The affair proved a great success, all the leading society people of Honolulu attending. Both political parties were about equally represented. Ensign Ziegemeier was recently ordered to the "Adams" as the relief of Ensign Moale, who has been transferred to the "Philadelphia." Ensign L. A. Bostwick has been detached from the "Philadelphia" and ordered to the "Alert."

#### COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:  
At Fort Washakie, Wyo., April 9, detail: Maj. Wm. H. Bisbee, 17th Inf.; Capt. Chas. H. Greene, 17th Inf.; Capt. Wm. Baird, 6th Cav.; Capt. Chas. St. J. Chubb, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Harold P. Howard, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Traber Norman, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Fredrik L. Knudsen, 8th Inf.; J. A. (S. O. 33, April 2, D. F.).  
At Fort Myer, Va., on April 16, detail: Capt. Jas. M. Bell, 7th Cav.; Martin B. Hughes, 9th Cav.; Samuel W. Fountain, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. F. Reynolds Landis, 1st Cav.; Matthew F. Steele, 8th Cav.; James W. Benton, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Alexander W. Perry, 9th Cav.; Alfred C. Merrill, 8th Cav.; and Robert Sewell, 7th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Baldwin, 7th Cav.; J. A. (S. O. 74, April 9, D. E.).

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 11, 1894, detail: Maj. Jos. T. Haskell, 24th Inf.; Capt. Hugh G. Brown, 12th Inf.; Capt. Samuel M. Swigert, 2d Cav.; Capt. Edward A. Godwin, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Chas. W. Farber, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Wilson, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Willis Ulline, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Jos. T. Crabbs, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Alfred W. Drew, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frederic H. Sargent, 7th Inf.; J. A. (S. O. 31, April 6, D. M.).

#### CASUALTIES.

1st Lieut. William D. McAnaney, 8th Cav., died April 2, 1894, at Fort Yates, N. Dak.  
Sergt. Charles Burkhardt (retired), died Jan. 27, 1894, at Alexandria, Va. GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjt.-Gen.

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Maj. Peter J. A. Cleary, surg., is ordered to report at Fort Wingate, N. Mex., to relieve Maj. Washington Matthews. Major Matthews, on being relieved by Major Cleary, will report to Surgeon-General for temporary duty in his office.

1st Lieut. Harlan E. McVay, asst. surg., on being relieved from San Carlos, Ariz. Ter., by 1st Lieutenant Straub, asst. surg., is ordered to report at Angel Island, Cal.

1st Lieut. Henry Jewey, Corps of Engineers, will be relieved by Capt. William L. Marshall, and will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and report to Maj. Charles J. Allen, Corps of Engineers, with station at St. Louis.

Capt. Charles L. Hodges, 25th Inf., will report to the Governor of Montana for duty pertaining to National Guard of that State for a period of six months.

The following transfers of officers are ordered: 1st Lieut. Stephen M. Hackney, from the 4th Inf. to the 5th Inf., Co. K; 1st Lieut. George E. French, from 5th Inf. to 4th Inf., Co. G.

The following named officers will report in person to the Board of Officers appointed to meet at the Army Building, N. Y. city, on Monday, April 23, 1894, for examination with a view to selection for transfer to the Ordnance Department: 2d Lieut. James Hamilton, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Thos. B. Lamoreux, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Odus C. Harney, 7th Inf.

A G. O. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Robinson, Neb., the 18th of April. Detail: Col. John C. Bates, 2d Inf.; Lieut.-Col. George K. Brady, 17th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Wm. J. Lyster, 21st Inf.; Maj. Valery Havard, surg.; Maj. Wm. H. Bisbee, 17th Inf.; Maj. Thos. C. Lebo, 6th Cav.; Capt. William M. Van Horne, 17th Inf.; Wm. H. Boyle, 21st Inf.; Charles A. Dempsey, 2d Inf.; Henry M. Kendall, 6th Cav.; Benj. Munday, asst. surg.; Frank West, 6th Cav.; Horace B. Sarson, 2d Inf.; members, and Capt. Cyrus S. Roberts, 17th Inf.; J. A. (S. O. 35, April 7, D. C.).

The speed trial of the battleship "Indiana" will take place on the 30th inst. over the same course which the "New York" and "Columbia" used when they had their trial trips. The course will be off the coast of Massachusetts and will be 31 miles long. Not much doubt is felt that the vessel will easily make the speed which her contract calls for.

## THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

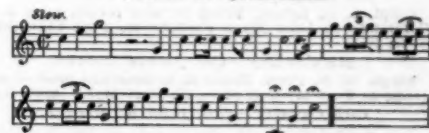
DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War.

JOSEPH B. DOE, Assistant Secretary of War.

(G. O. 9, April 4, 1894, H. Q. A.)

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following addition to the trumpet calls prescribed in Drill Regulations, for use instead of the "Call to quarters" (call of the Tactics for "Attention") prescribed in par 417 of the Regulations (General Orders, No. 58, Adjutant-General's Office, 1891), is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

#### CALL TO QUARTERS.



By command of Major-General Schofield:  
GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjt.-Gen.

(G. O. 8, April 3, 1894, H. Q. A.)

I.—By direction of the Secretary of War, pars. 221 and 222 of the Regulations are revoked.

II.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is substituted for par. 1025 of the Regulations: 1025. When the date for the commencement of a term of confinement imposed by sentence of court-martial is not expressly fixed by the sentence or the order promulgating it, the term of confinement begins at the date of such order. The sentence is continuous until the term expires, except when it cannot be executed on account of the unauthorized absence of the person sentenced.

III.—Published orders of the War Department announcing the boundaries of the U. S. National Cemetery at Santa Fe, N. Mex.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 9, March 31, Dept. Columbia.  
Directs that the period of practical instructions in tactical drills and other military exercises begin at each post of the Department, garrisoned by cavalry or infantry, upon the receipt of this order and continue until Oct. 31.

#### ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at St. Paul, Minn., April 11, for the examination of officers, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. Charles C. Byrne, asst. surg.-gen., Maj. John V. Furey, Q. M., Maj. Wirt Davis, 5th Cav.; Capt. John J. Clague, U. S., Capt. Charles F. Mason, asst. surg., 1st Lieut. William E. P. French, 3d Inf., recorder (S. O., April 11, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Frederick H. E. Elsteln, 21st Inf.; Capt. Henry P. Kingsbury, 6th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Adam Sinker, 1st Art., members of the board of officers appointed by G. O. 4, c. s., will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., on public business. The G. O. of Fort Myer will furnish these members of the board with the facilities needed in the execution of the duty devolving upon them at the post (S. O. 74, April 9, D. E.).

#### CORPS AND STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

##### Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. Medad C. Martin, A. Q. M., is assigned the duty of adjusting and settling the telegraph accounts in the Department of Colorado, relieving Capt. W. W. Robinson, Jr., A. Q. M. (S. O. 17, March 27, D. C.).

Commissary Sergt. George Pulsifer will proceed from San Antonio to Fort Riley, Kan. (S. O. 29, April 2, D. T.).

Capt. Joshua W. Jacobs, A. Q. M., will report to Col. Chas. C. Byrne, Asst. Surg.-Gen., president of the examining board at St. Paul, Minn., for examination as to his fitness for promotion (S. O. 4, April 11, H. Q. A.).

So much of Par. 5, S. O. 72, c. s., H. Q. A., as directs Com. Sergt. George Pulsifer to report for duty at Fort Riley, Kas., and Com. Sergt. James Lehane at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is so amended as to require Com. Sergt. Lehane to remain at Fort Riley for the present and Com. Sergt. Pulsifer to report for temporary duty at Fort Leavenworth (S. O., April 10, H. Q. A.).

##### Medical Department.

The leave granted Capt. Robert H. Ball, asst. surg., is extended ten days (S. O., April 9, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. W. E. Purviance, asst. surg., and one member of the Hospital Corps, will attend the troops on the contemplated march in changing station from Fort Sherman, Idaho, to Fort Spokane, Wash., after which Asst. Surg. Purviance will return via Davenport to Vancouver, Wash. (S. O. 52, April 3, D. C.).

Leave for 21 days, to take effect about April 14, 1894, is granted Maj. Charles L. Heizmann, surg., Fort Douglas, Utah (S. O. 17, March 27, D. C.).

Capt. Edward C. Carter, asst. surg., will proceed at once to Fort Spokane, Wash., for temporary duty (S. O. 50, March 31, D. C.).

1st Lieut. William E. Purviance, asst. surg., is relieved from duty as member of the G. C. M. at Fort Sherman, Idaho (S. O. 50, March 31, D. C.).

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Ogden Rafferty, asst. surg., with permission to apply for an extension until the 20th of May next (S. O. 30, March 30, D. C.).

The following named officers will report for temporary duty until further orders, as follows: 1st Lieut. Charles Willcox, asst. surg., to the C. O., Angel Island, Cal.; 1st Lieut. Charles E. B. Flagg, asst. surg., to the C. O., Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 30, March 30, D. C.).

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Robert H. Elder, Hosp. Corps, now at St. Francis Barracks, Fla., is transferred to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala. (S. O., April 10, H. Q. A.).

##### Pay Department.

Maj. J. W. Wham, Paym., will proceed, on April 6, from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 54, April 5, D. C.).

##### Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

1st Lieut. Sidney E. Stuart, O. D., will proceed from Wilmington, Del., to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., on official business (S. O., April 5, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Ormond M. Lissak, O. D., will proceed from Benicia Arsenal, Cal., to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., on official business (S. O., April 6, H. Q. A.).

Maj. Isaac Arnold, Jr., O. D., upon completing his duties at Plainfield, N. J., will repair to Washington, D. C., for consultation with the Chief of Ordnance (S. O., April 9, H. Q. A.).

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about April 13, 1894, is granted Capt. Frederic V. Abbot, G. E. (S. O. 17, April 9, C. E.).

#### THE LINE.

##### 1st Cavalry—Col Abraham K. Arnold.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. F. A. Bouteille (S. O. 52, April 3, D. C.).



Sergt. S. P. Lyon, Troop A, will return from Fort Columbus to Fort Myer (Orders 36, Fort Columbus, April 10.)

### 3d Cavalry.—Col. Anson Mills.

The leave granted Capt. Oscar Elting is extended one month (S. O., April 6, H. Q. A.)

### 5th Cavalry.—Col. James F. Wade.

Leave for five months, to take effect about May 20, 1894, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted to Capt. Chas. H. Watts (S. O., April 5, H. Q. A.)

### 6th Cavalry.—Col. David S. Gordon.

Private F. Stock, Troop B, was, on April 1, appointed corporal, vice Foster, promoted.  
2d Lieut. Alonzo Gray, will report in person to Lieut.-Col. John N. Andrews, 25th Inf., president of the Examining Board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination as to his fitness for promotion (S. O., April 10, H. Q. A.)

### 8th Cavalry.—Col. Caleb H. Carlton.

Corpl. J. A. Lynch, Troop H, will return from Fort Columbus to Fort Myer (Orders 36, Fort Columbus, April 10.)

### 9th Cavalry.—Col. James Biddle.

Sergt. W. N. Penn, Troop K, is detached provost sergeant at Fort Myer (Orders 27, Fort Myer, April 6.)

### 10th Cavalry.—Col. John K. Mizner.

The leave granted Maj. Stevens T. Norvell is extended three months (S. O., April 9, H. Q. A.)

### 1st Artillery.—Col. Loomis L. Langdon.

During March there were but three desertions from the 1st Regiment of artillery.

### 2d Artillery.—Col. Richard Loder.

Corpl. V. H. Spencer, Bat. K, will proceed to Panama Corner and serve a subpoena on Constable Warren, witness before G. C. M. (Orders 14, Fort Trammell, April 6.)  
Sergt. R. E. Pato, Bat. H, is detached on extra duty as school teacher at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H. (Orders 17, Fort Schuyler, April 9.)

### 4th Artillery.—Col. Henry W. Closson.

Lieut. J. L. Wilson will prepare a contour map of Fort McHenry and a plot of the reservation (Orders 33, Fort McHenry, April 10.)

1st Lieut. W. P. Stone is detached counsel in the case of Private Hart, Fort Myer (Orders 41, Wash. Bks., April 8.)

### 3d Infantry.—Col. Edwin C. Mason.

The following transfers are made: 2d Lieut. James T. Dean, from Co. A to K; 2d Lieut. Arthur M. Edwards, from Co. K to A (S. O., April 5, H. Q. A.)

### 4th Infantry.—Col. Robert H. Hall.

Under S. O. 79, c. 8, A. G. O., 1a, Lieut. G. B. Duncan is relieved from further duty with the 9th Inf. (Orders 12, Madison Bks., April 6.)

### 5th Infantry.—Col. Nathan W. Osborne.

1st Lieut. George E. French is detailed as member of the G. C. M. at Fort Sherman, Idaho (S. O. 50, March 31, D. C.)  
Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. John F. Madden (S. O., April 6, H. Q. A.)

### 6th Infantry.—Col. Melville A. Cochran.

Sergt. S. B. McIntyre, Co. G, is detached on extra duty as assistant school teacher (Orders 51, Fort Thomas, April 4.)

Sergt. John Murray, Co. C, for drunkenness on guard at Fort Thomas has been tried and mulcted \$6. Major-General Howard says: In view of the recommendation that clemency be exercised in this case, based upon sixteen years of honorable service, the sentence is remitted. It is hoped that the lesson of the trial may not be lost upon the accused.  
Leave for four days is granted 1st Lieut. E. F. Taggart (Order 53, April 9, 6th Inf.)

### 8th Infantry.—Col. James J. Van Horn.

Lieut.-Col. George M. Randall is assigned to station at Fort McKinney, Wyo.

The station of Maj. Francis E. Lacey is changed from Fort McKinney, Wyo., to Fort Niobrara, Neb. Major Lacey will remain at the former post until advised of the action taken on his application for leave of absence (S. O. 34, April 3, D. C.)

### 9th Infantry.—Col. Charles G. Bartlett.

Corpl. J. W. Bennett, Co. A, has been promoted sergeant.

The roster of non-commissioned officers, corrected to March 22, 1894, with year of appointment, is as follows: Sergeant-Major—John McCarthy, 1892. Q. M. Sergt.—Philip Coffenberg, 1892. Chief Musician—Adam Merz, 1887. Principal Musicians—Wm. Ostermann, 1892; Louis Kortmann, Jr., 1883. 1st Sergeants—Thomas Carl, C, 1890; John McCarthy, B; Jos. S. Bennett, H, 1891; Thos. H. Jones, E; Geo. Bailey, D, Nov. 15, 1892; Francis Kidd, G; Daniel Callaghan, K; John Grace, F; Edw. McManus, A, Dec. 5, 1893. Sergeants—George Krelsag, C; John White, D, 1878; Frank E. Proctor, B, 1882; Ludwig Nissen, C, 1883; John W. Cosgrove, H; John Casey (Colors), B, 1884; Peter Van Haaren, A, 1886; Chas. H. Tucker, F; John Perkins, H, 1887; Webster L. Hatcher, D, 1888; Frank C. McIntosh, F; John Rogers, C, 1889; Foster Young, G; Thos. Brather, B; John E. Hecke, H; Frank Spang, H, 1891; Geo. F. Tyrrell, band; Charles Callan, D; John P. Felenz, F; Henry J. Fwing, A; August Strable, F; Chas. M. Wright, B; Chas. Habwache, E; James Fleming, G, 1892; Jacob Schaefer, E; Wm. H. Genny, G; Harry N. Jones, G; Henry Koehler, E; Joseph Miller, K; John Elliot, K; Willard S. Petryjohn, A; Charles Schroeter, C; Edw. C. Pate, D; Willard Lawrence, A, 1893; Frank Vincent, K; Luke Star (Indian), I, 1894. Corporals—Harry Kimball, B, 1891; Jos. W. Settler, D; Chas. C. Leback, F; Charles Palmer, C; Fredk. J. Baker, H; Andrew Sullivan, D; Chas. J. Doerrschuck, C; Thos. J. White, E; Nicholas B. Buckner, F; Lucius C. Scouten, B; Leon Jagocki, E; John Bleier, B, 1892; Chas. A. Gazin, G; Jas. W. Wells, A; Charles Spallen, E; Jos. W. Bennett, A; Henry Stoerner, G; Aaron Burr (Indian), I; John Tiley (Indian), I; Michael Brennan, B; Christopher B. Latimore, G; Nicholas Rouff, E; Wm. D. Morrison, C; William Hous, F; Albert E. Baird, F; Michael Gilsburg, C; John D. McCue, D; Arthur Alex., A; August Scholle, H, 1893; John Sullivan, A; David Morton (Indian), I; Geo. W. May, D; Earl S. Cochran, H, Feb. 22, 1894; John J. Kiernan, F, March 21, 1894.

### 10th Infantry.—Col. Edward P. Pearson.

The following promotion and appointment were, on April 6, made in Co. F: Corpl. Roger D. Clark, to be sergeant, vice Chick, discharged; Lance Corpl. Maurice Grammeu, to be corporal, vice Clark, promoted.

### 17th Infantry.—Col. John S. Poland.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Henry G. Lyon, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 33, April 12, D. C.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about June 1, is granted Capt. Cyrus S. Roberts (S. O., April 11, H. Q. A.)

### 20th Infantry.—Col. William H. Penrose.

1st Lieut. Harry C. Hale, A. D. C., acting engineer officer will proceed to Forts Pembina and Buford,

N. D.; Forts Assiniboine and Missoula, Mont.; Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; Forts Custer and Keogh, Mont., and Fort Yates, N. D., on public business (S. O. 40, April 2, D. D.)

Lieut.-Col. W. J. Lyster and Cos. D, F and G, now at Fort Sidney, are expected to arrive at Plattsburgh Bks. early in June.

### 23d Infantry, Colonel John J. Coppinger.

It is stated old Fort Bliss will be abandoned and Cos. B and D sent to Fort Sam Houston, and Co. E and F, from Fort Sam Houston, the former to Fort McIntosh, and the latter to Fort Ringgold (S. O. Express.)

### 25th Infantry, Colonel Andrew S. Burt.

1st Lieut. James O. Green, having been relieved from duty with the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, Ill., will, at the expiration of his present sick leave, proceed to join his company (S. O., April 6, H. Q. A.)

## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

1ST CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. E, F, G, H and K, Ft. Grant; D, Ft. Apache; B and I, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C, San Carlos, A. T.; L, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A, Ft. Myer, Va.

2D CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A, C, D, G, H and L, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

3D CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A, B and K, Ft. Reno, O. T.; C, E, F and G, Ft. Riley, Kas.; H and I, Ft. Sill, O. T.; D, Ft. Supply, I. T.; L, Ft. Meade, S. D.

4TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A, D and H, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; G, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; E, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Boise Bks., Idaho; B, C, I and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

5TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. C and D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; A and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; B, Ft. Clark, Tex.; F, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.; E and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.

6TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A, E, G, H, K and L, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; D and I, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; B, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

7TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A, E, H and I, Ft. Riley, Kas.; B and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; C, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; D, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; F, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Clark, Tex.; L, Ft. Sill, O. T.

8TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, C, E, I and K, Ft. Meade, S. D.; D, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; L, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; F and G, Ft. Yates, N. D.; H, Ft. Myer, Va.

9TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A, D, E, F, G and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; B and H, Ft. Du Chesne, Utah; C, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; K, Ft. Myer, Va.

10TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. B, E, G and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; C and F, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D and H, Ft. Buford, N. D.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.

\* Those marked with an asterisk are Indian troops.

## Artillery Regiments.

1ST ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. A, G, I and K, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; H, C, D, E, F, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; J, E, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; B, H and M, Ft. Columbus, N. Y. H.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.

2D ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. C, G and M, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E, Ft. Preble, Me.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A\* and F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; J, Ft. Monroe, Va.; H and I, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

3D ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. D, E, H and I, Ft. McPherson, Ga.; C, Washington Bks., D. C.; A and G, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; I and K, Key West Bks., Fla.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

4TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. A, G, I and M, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Ft. Adams, R. I.; C, D and L, Ft. McKinney, Md.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, H and K, Ft. Monroe, Va.

5TH ARTILLERY.—Hdqrs. B, D, F, H, K and L, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; A and C, Ft. Canby, Wash.; E and I, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.

\* Those marked with an asterisk are light batteries.

## Infantry Regiments.

1ST INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. B, C, D, F and H, Angel Island, Cal.; A, E and G, Benicia Bks., Cal.

2D INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

3D INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

4TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, E and F, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; C, Boise Bks., Idaho; D, G and H, Ft. Spokane, Wash.

5TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. C and D, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; E and H, Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B and G, Jackson Bks., La.; F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

6TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. B, C, D, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; E, Newport Bks., Ky.; A, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.

7TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft. Logan, Colo.; G, Camp Pilot, Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

8TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, E and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C and D, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; F and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.

9TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, E and F, Madison Bks., N. Y.; H, Plattsburgh Bks., G, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; I, Ft. McPherson, Ga.

10TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. B and D, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; A and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, San Diego Bks., Cal.; E and G, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; H, Ft. Wingate, N. M.

11TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. B, C, E and G, Whipple Bks., A. T.; A and D, San Carlos, A. T.; F, H and I, Ft. Apache, A. T.

12TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. E and G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, F and H, Ft. Yates, N. D.; B, C and D, Ft. Sully, S. D.; I, Ft. Vernon Bks., Ala.

13TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. C and G, Ft. Sill, O. T.; A and D, Ft. Reno, O. T.; B, E and H, Ft. Supply, I. T.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

14TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, E and G, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Ft. Townsend, Wash.; H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

15TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

16TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah.

17TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

18TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, C, D and H, new Ft. Bliss, Tex.; B and G, Ft. Clark, Tex.; E, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; F, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.

19TH INFANTRY.—Hdqrs. A, E, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B, D and F, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

## RECENT DEATHS.

A cable dispatch from Montevideo announces the death from heart failure on board the cruiser Yantic of Ensign W. A. Snow, Jr., U. S. Navy. Ensign Snow was appointed a naval cadet from Massachusetts Sept. 4, 1886. After graduation at the Naval Academy in June, 1890, he was ordered to the Pensacola July 1, 1890, and later to the San Francisco. He was commissioned an ensign July 1, 1892, and was ordered to the Atlanta, Aug. 2, 1892, transferring thence to the cruiser New York. While in Rio last month Ensign Snow was transferred to the Detroit and thence to the Yantic.

Many will regret to learn of the death of 1st Lieut. William D. McAnaney, 8th U. S. Cavalry, which occurred at Fort Yates, N. Dak., April 2, of blood poisoning. Lieutenant McAnaney joined the 8th Cavalry as a private in 1879, rose to 1st sergeant of Troop M, and in August, 1884, was promoted to 2d lieutenant and assigned to the 9th Cavalry. On the 1st of July, 1891, he was promoted 1st lieutenant and assigned to his old regiment, the 8th. The deceased was an officer of much merit, and ever anxious for the welfare of the enlisted men. He leaves a widow, having married last August.

Lieut.-Col. Horace B. Burnham, U. S. Army, retired, who died at his home in Henrico county, Va., April 10, was born in Cooperstown, N. Y. In October, 1861, then residing in Pennsylvania, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel, 67th Pennsylvania Vols.; continued in that position until October, 1864, when he was appointed major and judge-advocate of volunteers. In February, 1867, he was transferred to the regular establishment, promoted lieutenant-colonel and deputy judge-advocate-general in July, 1884, and was retired from active service for age, Sept. 10, 1888. For his faithful and meritorious services during the war he received the brevets of lieutenant-colonel and colonel of volunteers. The remains were taken to Arlington, Va., for interment.

John W. Skiles was born Nov. 15, 1826, at Uniontown, Pa.; served during the Mexican War in the 2d Regiment, Pennsylvania troops; discharged in the City of Mexico; was captain of a company of Ohio troops, recruited at Canton, O., for 90 days, and afterwards of Co. C, 23d Ohio Vols.; was in every battle in which his regiment took part, until the battle of South Mountain, when he lost an arm. In December, 1862, he was assigned to duty in the office of the provost marshal at Columbus, O., and was shortly afterwards made provost marshal, having been promoted major, 88th Ohio Vols., about this time. In addition to this duty he was also placed on duty as commandant of the recruiting and draft rendezvous at Todd Barracks, Ohio, and remained on this duty until August, 1865, when he was mustered out of the service. In April, 1865, he was breveted colonel U. S. Vols.

Maj. Dudley Woodbridge Rhodes, U. S. V., father of Lieut. C. D. Rhodes, 6th U. S. Cavalry, died April 1, at Delaware, O., where he was taken some five months ago, from his home in Washington, D. C., thinking the change might restore him to health. The Delaware "Gazette," referring to the deceased, says: "He came to Delaware in 1844, and from then to the beginning of the war held various offices of trust, among them paymaster during the war, and in 1887 was made assistant marshal in the U. S. Supreme Court, which position he held at the time of his death. He leaves many unusually warm and devoted friends in Delaware. His genial character, and his ever pleasant greetings will be among the happy memories now of the past, while the home he represented was almost an ideal one in the tender devotion of husband and wife, that never waned in the 49 years of married life."

In Regimental Orders, No. 20, Col. Biddle, 9th Cavalry, says:

"It is with sincere sorrow that the Colonel commanding announces to the regiment the death of 2d Lieut. John H. Alexander, which occurred suddenly at Springfield, Ohio, on the 20th inst. Lieutenant Alexander was born at Helena, Ark., June 6, 1864. He was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy, in 1883; graduated from that institution June 12, 1887; and was thereupon appointed a second lieutenant in this regiment. He had recently been assigned to duty as professor of military science and tactics at Wm. Howard University, Wm. Howard, Ohio, and had scarcely entered upon his duties there at the time of his death. Devoting ability and energy to the zealous performance of every duty, appreciating the delicate distinctions of social intercourse which the peculiar, and of times trying, position of his office thrust upon him, Lieutenant Alexander succeeded in winning the respect and admiration of his brother officers, and obtaining from all an acknowledgment of his capacity and worth. He was many, courteous and honorable, always a gentleman, with a high sense of the duties and obligations of an officer. As a mark of respect to the memory of Lieutenant Alexander, the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days."



## WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., April 11, 1894.  
Winter still "lingers in the lap" with a persistence which is trying to all out in earnest in the consequent postponement of out-of-door drills, which have filled the days for cadets since April 1. The first and second classes have been riding in the mornings; surveying, military signaling and artillery drills have occupied the time not taken up by recitations, and dress parade has taken place each afternoon.

The Baseball Team, U. S. M. A., has made the following engagements: April 14, Columbia College; April 21, 7th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y.; April 28, Williams College; May 5, Union College; May 12, Princeton Consolidated; May 19, Rutgers College; May 28, Lehigh University.

On the West Point team Hinkley will probably occupy the position of pitcher, Cavanaugh, Carroll and Thomas are also mentioned as candidates for this position; first base, King, L. L.; second base, Saltzman, third base, Barlow; left field, Gilmore (captain); right field, Bander; center field, McDonough; short stop, Kerwin.

Mrs. Lusk was "at home" from 4 until 6 last Friday afternoon. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. Honeycutt, her sister; by Miss Stevens, her guest; Mrs. Allen, Misses Michie, Marcus and Wetmore. Mrs. Derby is visiting Mrs. Postlethwaite. Mrs. Buell, aunt of Lieutenant Babbitt, and Miss Violet Buell are guests of Lieutenant and Mrs. Babbitt.

Mrs. Larned, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Louise, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Lieber, at her home in Washington. The Misses Lieber sailed for Europe on March 31, and will remain abroad for the purposes of study and travel for some time.

The sale for the benefit of the Fresh Air Fund will be held Friday afternoon, April 13, from 3 until 6 o'clock, in the fencing academy. We trust that the usual success will attend this undertaking for a worthy charity.

A heavy snow storm is in progress, and the landscape suggests January rather than April.

Lieutenant Weigel, who has been ordered to duty as assistant to the Quartermaster, is expected very shortly.

O. No. 31, Hd. Qrs. U. S. M. A., announces the changes in the course of instruction authorized by the Secretary of War. The first class are to alternate ordnance and gunnery with cavalry exercises every other day, except that there will be no recitations in O. and G. on Saturdays from Sept. 1 to Dec. 1, and March 15 to June 1. And the entire class will attend instruction in cavalry exercises. Recitations in drill regulations (cavalry), every other week day from 11 to 1 p. m., alternating with ordnance and gunnery, during the month of February. Recitations in Law from Sept. 1 to June 1, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Recitations in History from Sept. 1 to June 1, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m.

The second class will alternate chemistry and recitations in D. R. (artillery or infantry) from Nov. 8 to Jan. 1, Par. 70, A. R., determining the relative value to be given to various subjects is amended. The changes will go into effect with the present fourth class or class of 1897.

Cadet appointments to West Point have been issued during the past week to John D. Long, 5th District, Indiana; Russell L. Armstrong, 4th District, Ohio; William E. Benmyer (alternate), 4th District, Ohio; Ashley F. Ward (alternate), 5th District, Kentucky; Henry T. Dearer (alternate), 1st District, Maryland; Elisha H. Shaw, Jr., 4th District, Massachusetts; Percy Rand (alternate), 4th District, Massachusetts; John J. Staunton, 8th District, New Jersey; W. H. Snyder (alternate), 8th District, New Jersey.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
FORT MONROE, VA.

April 10, 1894.  
Maj. W. F. Tucker, paymaster U. S. Army, arrived at the post April 6 and paid the command for the month of March, 1894.

The Secretary of War having recently declined to grant the Odd Fellows and Masons permission to build a hall on the reservation, these lodges are compelled to go to Mill Creek and build a hall there. This refusal was a great disappointment to them, as for some 25 years they have met in a room beautifully fitted up over the old stable building, which is shortly to come down.

Assistant Secretary of War J. B. Doe arrived at the post from Washington last Sunday morning, and received a salute of 15 guns.

Lieut. Edward Davis, 3rd Artillery, post adjutant, returned to the post on the 8th inst. He has been absent during the week attending the session of the Range-finder Board at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.

Ordinance Sergt. T. V. Turney and 1st Sergt. John M. Jones, Battery H, 4th Artillery, went to Alexandria, Va., last Sunday night to attend the session of the Grand Lodge of the Virgin A. I. O. O. F.

Col. R. P. Hughes, Inspector General, has been at the post since March 28, inspecting the command; he expects to complete his labor in a day or two.

Mrs. Major Hasbrouck, who has been visiting friends in New York for some time past, returned to the post Sunday.

Mrs. Ensign Miller, of Washington, and her sister, Miss Bessie Fyffe, of Boston, who have been the guests of Colonel and Mrs. Miller for the past week, left for Washington Tuesday. Miss Nan Miller accompanied them, and will visit her grandmother, Mrs. General Haskin.

Paymaster C. W. Littlefield, U. S. N., was down from Washington Sunday visiting friends at the Hygeia.

Miss Edith Pennington, who has been visiting Captain and Mrs. Brown, returned to Governor's Island Monday. Miss Carrie Story has returned from a short visit to New York. Mrs. Captain Vose gave a musicale Monday evening to the young people of the garrison in honor of her daughter, Miss Carrie Vose, who returned to Georgetown Convent Tuesday evening. Miss Irwin, of New York, is visiting her brother, Lieut. Geo. Le Roy Irwin, of the garrison. Miss Susie and Miss Fanny Davis left Tuesday evening to visit friends in Washington. Mrs. Captain Davis gave a tea Monday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Reynal, of New York. Mrs. Capt. W. W. Robinson, Jr., A. Q. M. U. S. Army, was a recent visitor at the post, while en route from Denver to Buffalo, N. Y., his new station. Capt. Robinson was formerly a 1st lieutenant of the 7th Cavalry.

A pleasant euchre party was given by Mrs. Garlington on Thursday evening, March 29, in honor of her mother, Mrs. Buford, of Rock Island, Ill.

Since the departure of Capt. Ething, 2d Lieutenant Andrews, 3d Cavalry, is attached to Troop E, of his regiment.

Major Smith, Paymaster U. S. Army, is expected to arrive at this post on the 11th inst.

Sergeant McCormack, Troop E, and Corporal Conghlin, Troop G, 3d Cavalry, received painful injuries while at drill in the riding hall and were admitted to the post hospital.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.  
Annapolis, Md., April 10, 1894.  
The game of baseball with the Georgetown University team resulted in a disagreement, and the visiting team withdrew during the latter part of the ninth inning.

Naval Cadet Buttrick, fourth class, has resigned.

Mrs. Galt gave a cadet tea last Saturday afternoon which was largely attended.

The Easter hop held last Saturday night was one of the largest this year. Mrs. Scheil received, assisted by Naval Cadet Baker.

The following cadet appointments to the Naval Academy were made during the past week: William R. Cronan, Second Connecticut; Henry Dinger, Second Wisconsin; Arthur Hanson, alternate; James S. Buttrick, Second Rhode Island; Frank W. Senior, alternate.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
A NOTE FROM FORT NIOBRARA.

The evening of April 4 was made memorable by one of the most delightful parties of the season, in the form of a "Bal Masque," given by Meses. West, Cruse and Gallagher, at Gordon Hall.

The characters assumed were many and varied, including little darkies from the South, wildly prancing around with noble red men, Little Red Riding Hood, arm in arm with a tar of our Navy; a clown, horn and all, straight from Barnum's, and Carmencita of the same show; a soldier, brave, gallantly protecting the "American flag" from the clutches of a deadly white Domino; "Two Little Girls in Blue" and dear Little Buttercup, escorted by a courlier of the days of Louis XIV.; while "Folly" and "Snow," Little Miss Big Foot and Lady Crue, Mr. Trump Card and a member of Congress, Mr. Haysed by name; "Yes" and "No" and Red and White Dominoes, pranced and danced to the music of the band.

The musical selections were appropriate and very well rendered, including a number of old favorites.

Later in the evening a delicious supper was served in the balcony, during which the band played "La Carina." A toast from our genial Colonel to our hosts was unanimously applauded, and all joined in promising the party a glorious success and long to be remembered. Among the guests, not a costume were: Colonel and Mrs. Gordon, Chaplain and Mrs. Nave, Mrs. Parham, Lieutenants Blockson and Cole and Dr. Bratton. Among the other guests were: Captain and Mrs. Kendall, Lieutenant and Mrs. Anderson, Lieutenant and Mrs. Gray, Captain and Mrs. Cheever, Lieutenant and Mrs. Stotenberg, Lieutenant and Mrs. Cruise, Lieutenant and Mrs. Gallagher, Captain and Mrs. West, Lieutenant and Mrs. Ruthers, Miss Stotsenberg, Dr. and Mrs. Munday, Lieutenants Howze, Beach, Haney, Wilcox, Short, Heyer and Dr. Turner.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

Mrs. DeWitt, wife of Surgeon DeWitt, gave a card party to the young people of the post in honor of her guest, Miss Smith, of St. Louis, Thursday night. Prizes were won by Miss Barrett and Lieutenant Ryan, 3d Cavalry. A card party to married people was given by Mrs. Sargent, wife of Lieutenant Sargent, 7th Infantry, Thursday night, the prize winners being Mrs. Beach and Mrs. Fornance and Captains Carter and Craigie. On Wednesday evening Mrs. Switzer entertained the young people of the post at high five. Prizes were won by Lieutenant Drew and Miss Coralle McFarland.

Captain and Mrs. Pope will entertain at dinner April 8 the Secretary of War and his party. After dinner there will be a reception from 8 to 10 in honor of the distinguished visitors at the residence of Colonel Townsend. Miss Townsend will be assisted in receiving by her sister, Mrs. Penrose; Miss Zoe Randall and Miss Owen.

Miss Blittman and Miss Myra Atwood are recent guests of Mrs. Barth.

On Wednesday afternoon the Misses Randall entertained at luncheon all the married ladies of the post, residents and visitors. In this agreeable task they were assisted by the Misses Sanno, Lacey, Swigert and Townsend. Mrs. Posey, of Cincinnati, a guest of Mrs. Perkins, and Mrs. Sanno were the winners of the prizes.

Mrs. Freeman, wife of Maj. H. Freeman, 16th Infantry, stationed at the Osage Indian Agency, is the guest of Mrs. Sanno.

The infant son of Lieutenant and Mrs. Kravenbuhl, 2d Artillery, was christened Friday and given the name of Craigie.

Captain Brinkerhoff, 15th Infantry, has been seriously ill for some weeks. He is now convalescing.

The engagement of Lieut. W. H. Bertsch, 15th Inf., to Miss Triple, of San Francisco, Cal., is announced. —Kansas City "Times."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
FORT MEADE, S. DAK.

The "Standard" of April 2 has these items:  
It has been finally decided by the Supreme Court of South Dakota that it is lawful to sell beer in this State. It is therefore hoped the Post Exchange will soon be able to dispense that beverage to the thirsty souls of this post.

Lieut.-Col. Geo. E. Head, U. S. Army, retired, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Evans, wife of Lieut. Ellwood W. Evans, 8th Cavalry, left for the East on the afternoon of March 28. They were escorted as far as Chicago by Lieutenant Evans, who will return some time during the present week. Miss Stiles, sister of Lieut. H. R. Stiles, Assistant Surgeon at this post, also went east on the same train.

The ladies of the 8th Cavalry gave a delightful hop on Friday evening last, in honor of Met. Theo. J. Wint, 10th Cavalry, and Lieutenant Godfrey, 22d Infantry, who have been sojourners at the post during the week.

Captain and Mrs. Kendall are expected back this week from a three months' visit to relatives in Texas.

The Fort Meade Bachelors' Club will give an informal hop on Tuesday evening next, from 8 to 12 o'clock, and they contemplate giving a "swinger" ball before the departure of the troops for Fort Yates.

The 8th Cavalry, having such an excellent record for target practice, it is expected that they will be the best cavalry regiment to be equipped with the new Krag-Jorgensen gun. It will be interesting to see how this new weapon will affect our target record in the future.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
FORT RILEY, KAN.

Secretary of War Lamont and party arrived at this post from Denver over the Union Pacific at 7 o'clock on the morning of April 9, and were met by the 3d Cavalry squadron at the depot, where the salute due his rank was fired by the artillery, the three batteries of which were drawn up in line. The distinguished guests were then escorted to the post, and all the troops and batteries were reviewed by Secretary Lamont from the reviewing stand built for that purpose in front of Colonel Forsyth's quarters. The distinguished guests paid a visit to the post exchange and to the mess hall; also to the riding hall, where an exhibition drill was given by Captain DeWitt's troops. The party left the next morning for Fort Leavenworth.

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(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

The Fort Douglas "Knapsack" has these items:  
There will soon be an athletic contest in the post, under the auspices of the 10th Infantry Athletic Club.

A shooting match, with suitable handicaps, will also be given. Captain Morrison and family leave Saturday for San Francisco to see the Mid-Winter Fair. William E. Cole and Clarke Churchman, the two candidates for West Point, who took their examinations here some time ago, have passed successfully. Captain Whitall read an article on "The Value of Cavalry," before the Post Lyceum. The Oquirrh Gun Club is the name of a new association lately organized in the post, whose officers are Geo. W. Hollar, president, and John Ward, secretary and treasurer.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

The Secretary of War's recent visit to San Antonio was an exceedingly pleasant one. He was accompanied by Mrs. Lamont, Q. M. Gen. R. N. Batchelder, U. S. A.; Dr. Bryant and wife, and Capt. George W. Davis, U. S. A. At Fort Lane, Houston, the party was received by Gen. Wheaton, Major Arthur McArthur and Lieutenant Langhorne. Passing into the post grounds the troops were put through several movements and moved off as an escort to the party to General Wheaton's quarters. The band played until arrival at General Wheaton's quarters. As Secretary Lamont alighted and entered the quarters, Light Battery F, 3d Artillery, fired a salute of 17 guns. After a few minutes' rest Secretary Lamont and General Batchelder were shown over the entire post. Later in the evening the party were entertained by General Wheaton, who gave a dinner in their honor. At 9 p. m. the officers of the department and post gave a reception to the party at the post hop room. Although the affair was quite impromptu, invitations were extended to many of the representative citizens, who were present, and there was a large attendance of the officers in full dress uniform and the ladies in beautiful evening toilets. The reception committee consisted of Messrs. Frank Wheaton, J. B. Burbank, McArthur, Hawkins and Moore.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
FORT RINGGOLD, TEX.

On April 2 three teams, of eight men each, from Troop E and Troop I, 5th Cavalry, and Co. E, 18th Infantry, went on the target range to determine who were entitled to a prize of \$120 for the best marksmanship. Each man had to fire two scores of ten shots each at known distances and one at random run at unknown distances. Major Keyes, 3d Cavalry, commanding officer, counted the hits on the targets after each team made its run. There was great rejoicing when the officers announced "E Troop" as the winner. Troop E is commanded by Capt. W. C. Forbush and 1st Lieut. S. E. Adair belongs to it. The officers may well feel proud of the fine score made by the troops, as it now stands second to none in the 5th Cavalry.

(From the N. Y. "Tribune.")  
A PLAIN TALE OF 1893.

Heroic deeds are not, as some apostles of the commonplace would have us think, lost to the world in these degenerate days. Nor yet are they so plenty that we can afford to let even one pass by unnoticed and unrecorded. Great disasters and arduous expeditions call them forth, and they are seen, too, in the daily current of events in the humblest walks of life. Often the heroes are unconscious of their own worth. But the chief value of such deeds is not in the glorification of the doer, but in the inspiration they give to the beholder, to the reader, to all who know of them. The news of Lovett Cameron's death recalls to mind many acts in his career as noble and as modest as the best in romantic annals; and there comes at the same time from the same Dark Continent a plain tale of plain men in this latest year of the era of commonplace as thrilling as any saga of Odin and his heroes. It was in Malakobaland, the Captain Wilson's fatal pursuit of the wily monster Lobengula. The principal facts of that gallant but disastrous ride have already been made known. But an officer in one of the Matabeli regiments, who himself led in the attack upon the entrapped Englishmen, supplies in his own graphic phrases some details that can never be forgotten. "I, Machabasha, Indiana in the Inakula regiment," he says, "tell you these things. We were 6,000 men against your thirty-four. They rode into the trap and linked their horses in a ring, and commenced a heavy fire upon us, and our men fell fast and thick. We opened a fire upon them, and killed all their horses. Then they took to cover behind their horses' bodies and killed us just like grass. We tried to rush them. Twice we tried, but failed. After a time they did not fire so much, and we thought their ammunition was getting short. Then, just as we were preparing to rush again, they all stood up. They took off their hats and sang. We were so amazed to see men singing in the face of death we knew not what to do. At last we rushed. You white men don't fight like men, but like devils. They shot us until the last cartridge, and most of them shot themselves with that. But those who had none left just covered up their eyes and died without a sound. Child of a white man, your people know how to fight and how to die. We killed all the thirty-four. But they killed us like grass."

Not the Spartans at Thermopylae, nor the Guard at Waterloo, presented a spectacle of sublimer heroism than that handful of Englishmen, surrounded by savage foes more than a hundred to one, when the last cartridges were in their revolvers, standing up in full view of their slayers, reverently bearing their heads, and singing "God Save the Queen." Your latter-day matinee stars may sneer at it as a fustian or as mere brute desperation. It is neither. It was the sense of duty conquering the sense of fear. It was courage of soul triumphant over impending dissolution of the body. It was a "crowded hour of glorious life" that indeed was "worth an age without a name"; worth it, not only to the actors in it, but to the whole human race. Those men had no reason to think, and did not think, that their death-song would ever be heard by other ears than those of their desecrators. Their deed was not bravado, but modest, loyal duty. But their voices will henceforth live in countless throbbing hearts, and their valor make life and the world seem nobler to all their fellow-men.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
A JOKE REVISED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.  
Sir: Your remarks on the "Army Reorganization Bill" in the issue of March 17, so far as the story goes, the moral of which you commented on Mr. Outhwaite, in connection with Section 11 of his bill, H. R. 6138, are a surprise to me. It is a rash man, perhaps, who will attempt to answer ridicule by argument, especially when the joke is a good one, as in this case, and common wisdom should occasion delay at least until the laugh has died down. Will you kindly let me modify the story a little, say, about as follows: Instead of the man who had lost his dearly beloved wife, by death, 6138, are a surprise to me. It is a rash man, perhaps, who will attempt to answer ridicule by argument, especially when the joke is a good one, as in this case, and common wisdom should occasion delay at least until the laugh has died down. Will you kindly let me modify the story a little, say, about as follows: Instead of the man who had lost his dearly beloved wife, by death, 6138, are a surprise to me. 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On Secretary Lamont's return to Washington from his inspection tour it is likely the nominations for brevet commissions will be sent in soon. Before he left he submitted the list to President Cleveland of those whom he, in conjunction with General Schofield and Adjutant-General Ruggles considered entitled to the honor. The whole matter will probably be disposed of at an early date.

Gen. Brooke is to be congratulated that he has been finally relieved of the annoyance to which he has been so long subjected by the judgment obtained against him by two men he was compelled to put off of a Government reservation in the discharge of his duty. The salary of even a brigadier-general is not so munificent that he can afford to distribute promiscuously payments of a thousand dollars. He has been unable to make any investments in his own name on account of the award of damages, which should have been borne by the Government. Authority has at last been given the Treasury Department to discharge this obligation and relieve Gen. Brooke of the indebtedness.

The London "Army and Navy Gazette" criticizes the article in "Harper's Magazine" by Lieut. Stanton, U. S. N., giving the latest forecast of the next naval battle, saying that he seems to think that the situation of those in the engine-room and stokeholds is made worse by the fact that they will not be able to follow the progress of events; but surely this is likely to be the case with nearly everybody except the captain and those with him in the conning tower. How can the crew of a 6-in. gun, shut up in a casemate aft, it proceeds, "know what is happening forward, or the men in the fore-turret tell what damage is done by a shell striking abaft the battery? In the old days the surgeon and his assistants in the cockpit derived their only knowledge of passing events from the wounded and those who carried them below, to-day the doctors will have to give them aid where the men fall, yet no one has yet written up their pitiable case. After all, the men in the stokehold are comparatively safe from shot and shell, and should the ship go down, they will still be doing their duty as brave men and true, which is a good enough kind of death for any Englishman, surely. It is time that a stopper was put on this stuff about the dangers and discomforts of the stokehold party, which are no worse than those of other folk, and in any case are not likely to be diminished by gruesome description."

G. C. N. O. 21 N. D., March 16, 1861, announces the proceedings, etc., in the case of Assist. Engineer Armin Hartrath, U. S. N., charged with: I. "Drunkenness;" II. "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline;" III. "Scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals." The specifications allege, in substance, drunkenness, violation of a pledge not to drink and uttering profane remarks concerning Machinist D. J. Curran. He was acquitted on all the charges except that of abusing Curran, and sentenced "to be placed at the foot of the list of assistant engineers, next below George W. Laws; to be confined on board the United States ship "Baltimore" for a period of three months, and to be publicly reprimanded by the commander in chief." In approving the action of the court, Secretary Herbert says: "The commander in chief is called upon to reprimand this officer; this he does now; let him do so by saying that an officer who is for any reason subjected to a court-martial will always find the result, whether it brings conviction or acquittal, makes a part of his naval record; thus he should always strive to be 'sans peur et sans reproche.' Let this legend be taken to heart and be ever in his mind and lead him in future to do only what is right." The sentence in the case of Assist. Engineer Armin Hartrath, U. S. N., takes effect from Feb. 17, 1894, the date of its approval.

The proceedings of the court-martial in the case of Lieut. Chas. G. Lyman, U. S. N., Navigator of the "Kearsarge," were closed April 5. The testimony was substantially the same as that given in the previous inquiries as to the loss of the "Kearsarge." Mr. Kent, counsel for the accused, objected to the court because its members had already expressed an opinion in a case in which the circumstances were precisely similar. The objection was overruled. In his defense, Lieutenant Lyman claimed that, by the regulations governing the United States Navy, the commanding officer is responsible for the course steered, and also for the safety and conduct of the ship. He further claims that the ship would not have been lost had his advice been followed, saying: "It is apparent that had the warnings of the navigator been heeded the reef would have been passed before dark, and the disaster avoided."

The "New York" arrived at St. Lucia April 8, from Bahia. She will remain at St. Lucia until further orders are received from the Department, either directing her to continue on her way to the United States or go to Bluefields to assist the "San Francisco" in protecting American interests. What disposition will be made of the "New York" will depend entirely upon the nature of Captain Watson's report when he makes his investigation of Nicaraguan affairs.

Secretary Herbert and other Navy Department officials have been engaged during the past week preparing the regulations for naval officers, embodying the provisions of the law recently enacted relating to the protection of seals. As soon as completed the regulations will be sent out to the commanders of the vessels which comprise the Behring Sea Fleet.

#### WANTS HIS PICTURE PUBLISHED.

Fort Forgotten, Alaska, March 19, 1894.  
To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:  
The New York "Herald" publishes every day the picture and a little description of good scholars in the public schools. It must be awful nice for the boys and girls to see their pictures in the paper. I thought maybe you would put the picture of the best scholar in our Lyceum School in the Army and Navy Journal. We have been going to school for 30 or 40 years and nobody puts our pictures in the papers. I've only been a Captain 25 years and don't do very well; but I try hard. I have only been going to school 40 years—some of the scholars in my class have been going 50! Of course those who go longest ought to do the best. I try hard, because I don't want that young Lieutenant who married my little Ellen to think he knows more than I, so I try just as hard as I can. I know if you would ask our teacher he would tell you I have not had any tardy marks this month, and only one "absent"—I couldn't help that because my little grandson had the colic, and his father was officer of the day, so I had to go for the doctor. His grandmother had to sit up all night with him, as his mother (my son's wife; he belongs to "R" Company) had to go to the hop and was too tired when she came home. I don't get much time to study anyhow, for the First Sergeant is always coming to me for something. If I get through telling Kelly he can't have blackberry jam and potatoes for supper every night, then I have to explain to Hippenleffer why the company tailor didn't make his pants fit, or why the upper right-hand spring of "Swansons" bunk wouldn't "spring," so you see I am kept pretty busy. The commanding officer only sends for me once in a while; sometimes I think it because he has taken a fancy to me; but generally he wants to know why Mrs. Sullivan (she's Corporal Sullivan's wife) emptied potato skins behind her quarters, after the police cart has been around. Of course I don't know, and have to ask Mrs. Sullivan. Mrs. Sullivan is a nice woman and does up shirts splendid, but she has a temper and is often sassy to me even if I am a Captain; so you see a fellow has not much time to study, and if you send your man that finds out about the "best scholar," tell him he shouldn't think those lieutenants know more than the captains because they are young and have no grandchildren. Having grandchildren gives a fellow a lot of experience, and I think it ought to count when you pick out the fellows whose picture you are going to put in the paper. My teacher says I am doing very well; I am only 54 years old, and he says if I study hard maybe they will put my picture in the "Journal." How proud my children and grandchildren will be when they hear that their grandfather was nearly first in "Minor Tactics," written by an Englishman named "Shaw," and would have been first if he hadn't forgotten to say "brass" pin, instead of "pin," and "cardboard," when he was telling how to find the true north. Anyway you learn a good deal when you study Shaw. I found out if you put your back to the south and look to the north the east is on your right hand and the west on your left; that's a thing every fellow ought to know, and I am so glad I found it out, because we are sometimes out on the prairie and want to know where "east" is and all we have to do is to hunt around until we find where the south is and then we just put our back against it and there we are. Our school isn't as big as it used to be because they have taken all the lieutenants to teach the art of war at the colleges, so the young men of the country will know how to fight; so we only have old captains in our class who will keep on going to school until they are retired for excess of knowledge or get to be 64 years old, then they are sure to graduate.

And when they go maybe a few of the lieutenants who are teaching the art of war to the young men of the country will come back and learn some more company duty, and further instruct the old fellows that are left with a regiment, who have only had a poor old captain for a teacher—how they do things at the Last Chance Military Academy.

Education is a great thing. If anybody really wants it pounded into him, let him join the Army, he will get it as long as he stays.

I was going to send my picture so you could put it right in the paper, but I thought maybe you would think just like my teacher did, and that I was not the best in the class, so if you want my picture put a "Personal" in your paper saying: "Capt. William Wornout, Post Lyceum, Fort Forgotten, Alaska, send the picture, we are holding the paper back until it comes." I will send it just as soon as I get it taken, for I know how mad it makes people to have their paper late.

CAPT. WILLIAM WORNOUT, 47th Inf.

#### THE NEW FORAGE CAP.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:  
The authorized headgear of the Army to day comprises dress helmet, summer helmet, forage cap, black campaign hat, drab campaign hat, canvas hood, and, under certain circumstances, the straw hat. Of this assortment the forage cap is chiefly used, yet it does not meet the requirements of a good cap in a single particular. A serviceable cap should be flexible, waterproof and light, should afford protection to the eyes and back of head against sun and storm and dust; it should rest easily and firmly on the head and be of conventional military cut and style and as far as possible becoming to old and young alike. The sloping vizor is the first necessity, for it protects the eyes, enables the cap to fit the head, is becoming to most men, and also military.

The shape of the body of the cap is not easily determined, but it should be devised to protect the back of the head. A cap, such as we wear now, that has no projection in rear, affords no protection to the head and neck, and a short exposure to rain will saturate the wearer to the waist. It is possible that the helmet shape gives better all-round protection than any other, but we are seeking a cap. The Havelock, which was used in India as a protection against sunstroke, was probably not altogether a success, but the idea of a folding cape has never been lost sight of, and various styles of fur and cloth caps are in common use that have a strip or cape that turns down over the ears and back of head. The Austrian Army wears a cap of

this sort and it is said to be very handsome and becoming.

For military purposes the cape might be in two folds; the first to cover the ears, the second to cover loosely the back of the head and neck. For winter use in Northern latitudes a cap of same shape, of heavier cloth, with cape and vizor covered with fur would answer all purposes.

A serviceable cap device would be, for soldiers, a cloth shield of same color as the facings, with number of regiment and letter of company punched out to show the dark background; for officers, a similar device, to show color of arm of service, but suitably embroidered and with "U. S." and the number of the regiment punched out.

It is granted that the proposed cavalry cap is a great improvement over the present one, but it seems open to the criticism that it is essentially a Navy cap—the shape has been adopted by sailors and yachtsmen the world over. Some officers advocate a return to the forage cap of the Mexican War, which was not superseded on account of its defects, but because of the fashion at one time of copying everything French.

It is hoped a suitable cap will soon be adopted, not only for the cavalry, but for the infantry also.

GEO. ANDREWS, Captain, 25th Inf.

#### PROMOTION OF INFANTRY COLONELS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., March 24, 1894.  
To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:  
Your editorial of March 17, no doubt correctly, places Lieutenant-Colonel Comba at the foot of the list of Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry by the Outhwaite bill. If my somewhat puzzled brains are not at fault this is by no means the least harm the bill will work this gallant officer. By my count Sec. 11 of the bill will promote officers to the grade of Colonel of Infantry in the following order, viz.: 1. Andrews; 2. Bennett; 3. Hawkins; 4. Parker; 5. Worth; 6. Kent; 7. Brady; 8. Parke; 9. Theaker; 10. Lyster; 11. Van Valzah; 12. Wikoff; 13. Moale; 14. Patterson; 15. Casey; 16. W. Kellogg; 17. Ovenshine; 18. Page; 19. Cook; 20. Miles; 21. Coates; 22. Bailey; 23. Kline; 24. Egbert; 25. Henton; 26. Powell; 27. Benham; 28. Randall; 29. Colonel Tisdall and Schindel (now Captains) Freeman; 30. Bentzoni (retired); 35. E. Kellogg; 36. Carter; 37. Bisbee; 38. Harbach; 39. Carpenter; 40. Bainbridge; 41. Burke; 42. McKibben; 43. Lacey; 44. Bradford; 45. Comba.

To explain—Colonel Blunt will promote Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews to be Colonel and Major Bennett to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel Swaine will promote Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett to be Colonel and Major Worth to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel Mason will promote Lieutenant-Colonel Hawkins to be Colonel and Major Patterson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel Penrose will promote Lieutenant-Colonel Parker to be Colonel and Major Bailey to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel Parker will promote Lieutenant-Colonel Worth to be Colonel and Major Henton to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel Lazelle will promote Lieutenant-Colonel Brady to be Colonel and Major French to be Lieutenant-Colonel. The next promotions will be to Colonel, Parke, Theaker, Lyster, Van Valzah, Wikoff, Moale, Patterson, etc., and to Lieutenant-French; 30. Tisdall; 31. Schindel; 32. Wherry; 33. Wherry, Freeman, E. Kellogg, Carter (now Captain), etc. This is the way the bill works to my mind, and if any of your readers can give it a more rational explanation, I will be glad to be set right.

HARRY C. EGBERT.

#### "H. R. 6139, OUTHWAITE."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:  
The following amendment to Sec. 11 of the above bill is suggested:

After the words "length of service as a commissioned officer" insert: "Provided, that such service shall be construed to be that of the full period of longevity, as shown by the pay status of the officer at the time of promotion; and that while awaiting such promotion, the officer shall have and shall exercise the rank lineally and properly due him under the said full period of longevity; and the provisions of Sec. 1219, Revised Statutes of the United States, as to date of commission, are, for the purpose of this Act, hereby amended accordingly." (This amendment to be followed and to be subject to the "Provided" clause already appearing in the printed section.)

The phrase "commissioned officer" is not clear; the above amendment leaves no question as to Regular service, Volunteer service or Cadet service. The second clause of the amendment gives the officer at once his proper place in the lineal list, with the rank of command justly due him, i. e., it practically antedates his commission, for the purposes of command, etc. For example, the name of the writer, justly, in his belief, should appear many files up in the lineal list of captains of infantry. These files, under the printed bill, cannot be recovered until a majority is attained.

Would it not be prejudicial to discipline suddenly to promote a captain over the heads of some 50 seniors to the rank of major? Would it not be better to place the captain at once practically in his proper place in the lineal list? Such is the purpose of the amendment; and no change in the date of commission is necessary.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

#### THE MERRIAM PACK.

Fort Snelling, Minn., April 7, 1894.  
Editor Army and Navy Journal:  
I would like to say a word about the knapsacks worn in the Army. We have the blanket bag, blanket roll, the Dodge yoke and Merriam pack. During my service in the Army I have carried four different kinds of packs, and having carried the Merriam pack on practice marches in Wyoming, Nebraska and Colorado, and through the Sioux campaign of 1890-'91 in South Dakota, I can truly say that it is the only pack that can be carried with any comfort. As for improvement, I cannot see how any can be made in the Merriam, which, certainly, is the best pack. As long as we must have some kind of pack, why not adopt the Merriam?  
WILLIAM MC DONLEY,  
Sergeant, Co. B, 3d Inf.

The Navy Department has disapproved the proposition looking to the utilization of whalebacks as men-of-war in time of trouble. A board of naval constructors which investigated the feasibility of the project, failed to find anything to recommend it. Chief Constructor Hitchborn agreed with the board.



## CONGRESS.

The joint Congressional Committee on the personnel of the Navy at their session on last Saturday heard a long argument from Representative Hall, of Missouri, in favor of giving positive military rank to the staff officers of the Navy. He drew a distinction between rank and command and said he did not wish to be understood as advocating anything that would give staff officers the right to exercise command over line officers. He wanted them to have positive military rank in the same way that the staff officers of the Army now have that rank, and he wanted them to be required to report directly to their commanding officers.

The Committee will meet again on Saturday of this week, at which time arguments on the status of the enlisted men will be heard. Representative Meyer, of Louisiana, is the member of the Committee, who has given special attention to this branch of the subject, and he will probably have a number of the petty officers of the Navy present to give the Committee the enlisted man's own idea as to what legislation ought to be enacted for his benefit.

The Committee will probably close its hearings within the next two or three weeks and will then take up the consideration of the legislation to be proposed. There has been no formal consideration of this subject as yet, but the indications are that there will be some differences of opinion as to what course ought to be pursued. As far as the relief of the present congested condition of the line is concerned it is probable that the bill submitted by Secretary Herbert will be taken as the basis of whatever is done, and it may be adopted without any material change, as the members of the Committee seem to think that it will afford the needed relief with as little individual hardship to officers as any measure that could be devised.

The question upon which there is danger of the Committee splitting is as to whether one bill or more shall be drawn up. Some of the members argue that the most urgent matter is the relief of the line so as to give a healthy flow of promotions and insure officers reaching command rank earlier in life. They say that this matter ought to be disposed of at once, and that the settlement of questions affecting the various staff corps and the Marine Corps can be allowed to rest for the present. On the other hand, other members of the Committee are unwilling that a separate bill should be reported for the line, and are inclined to hold out and insist that all the reforms that are proposed for the entire Navy should be grouped into one bill, so that the whole question should be disposed of at once, and all of the corps started off on the new basis together.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has reported favorably the bill to reimburse the surviving officers and crew of the United States steamer "Tallapoosa," wrecked at Vineyard Sound, Aug. 21, 1884, for losses sustained by them. Also the bill granting Congr. F. W. Dickens permission to accept a decoration.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has reported favorably the bill authorizing Capt. Thomas O. Selfridge, Jr., of the U. S. Navy, to accept the cross of an officer of the Legion of Honor.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has reported favorably the bill to authorize Prof. Asaph Hall, of the U. S. Naval Observatory, to accept from the Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France a gold medal, known as the Arago prize medal, awarded in recognition of scientific services.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has referred to the Committee on Appropriations, with a favorable recommendation, the proposed amendment to the Army appropriation bill to increase to \$750,000 and \$500,000 the sums of money available for Forts Crook and Harrison, respectively.

The House on Thursday passed the bill to authorize Rear-Admiral John G. Walker and Surg.-Gen. J. Rufus Tryon, U. S. Navy, to accept from the President of Venezuela the decoration of the "Busto del Libertador."

The House on Thursday passed an urgent deficiency bill, appropriating \$40,000 to replace steam engineering stores destroyed by fire at the Norfolk Navy Yard in December, 1893.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably the bill to grant to the city of Newport, Ky., as a public park, the property comprising the old Newport Barracks.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has reported favorably the bill for the relief of the enlisted men of the Marine Corps who lost their clothing and personal effects in the cyclone which occurred at the Naval Station at Port Royal, Aug. 27, 1893.

Mr. Coombs has introduced a bill (H. R. 6640) to increase the pension of the widow of late General Doubleday to \$100 a month.

The House Naval Committee has authorized a favorable report on the bill placing Comdr. Augustus T. Kellogg upon the list of naval officers who have been retired on account of capacity resulting from long and faithful service. Comdr. Kellogg has been an inmate of St. Elizabeth's Asylum for several years, and has been drawing the lowest rate of pay consistent with his rank. The purpose of the present bill is to give him the same pay that other Commanders on the retired list now receive.

Bills have been introduced to increase the pension of the widow of the late Col. George P. Andrews, U. S. A., from \$30 to \$50 per month, and to pay the widow of Capt. Harrison S. Weeks, 8th Cav., a pension of \$75 per month.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has ordered a favorable report upon the bill to create a retired list for the Revenue Marine Service. This bill proposes to provide for the retirement of all incapacitated officers in the Revenue Marine Service so as to allow promotions of the junior officers who are under the present circumstances performing duties belonging to the higher grades, but who are kept from promotion because disabled men must be carried on the active list in the higher grades.

General Flagler, Chief of the Ordnance Department of the Army, and Mr. Hunt, representing the Pittsburgh Reduction Company, had a long conference recently in relation to the use of aluminum in the manufacture of certain accoutrements for the Army. The reports of the value of the metal which the Department received some days ago were gone over, and Mr. Hunt was asked if he thought it were possible to make canteens, meat cans, etc., out of the light metal. He expressed the opinion that the manufacture of these articles of aluminum was entirely feasible and promised to furnish some of the metal which the Department will send to Springfield to be made up in the accoutrements desired.

A dispatch from Springfield, April 11, says: "Three hundred of the new Krag-Jorgensen rifles have been completed, and a shipment will be made as soon as orders are received from the War Department. Samples of the new gun have been sent to the Governors of the different States, and one of the new guns was sent on Tuesday to the German Emperor. Samples are also to be sent to the officers of the departments in the United States Army. The new English rapid-firing gun which arrived in the city a few days ago was taken to the armory this afternoon and put together. It is built of brass and is somewhat heavier than the American rapid-firing guns. It is operated by a crank on the right side, and is double barreled, taking a .30-caliber ball. The average firing capacity of the gun is about the same as that of most such guns—between 350 and 400 shots per minute."

A test of a 3-inch plate, representing a group of armor for the side plates of the "Brooklyn," furnished by the Carnegie Company, occurred at the Indian Head Proving Grounds last Tuesday. Captain Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, of the Navy Department, who was present, pronounced the plate to be as good as the remarkable 6-inch plate which was tested some days ago. Three shots were fired, two for acceptance and one for experimental purposes. A 4-inch gun was used. The projectile used was of the armor-piercing type. The first shot was hurled against the plate with a velocity of 1,200 f. s., and smashed all to pieces. The only evidence remaining to show that it had struck the plate was a slight dent. The second shot was given a velocity of 1,367 f. s. The results were the same. The plate was then accepted. The experimental shot struck the plate with a velocity of 1,800 f. s. The projectile was smashed, but failed to penetrate the plate. The surface was broken, however, and a piece of the backing of the plate was forced out.

The New York "Herald" is urging the reopening of the investigation into the character of the plates furnished by the Carnegie Company to the end that the character of the armor accepted for service may be determined. The "Herald" and other papers have gone so fully into this subject that we have not considered it necessary to occupy our space with it. The charges in brief, are:

First—That plates containing flaws, called blow-holes, had been so manipulated that the government inspector had been kept in ignorance of the existence of these defects or of their importance, and that thereby plates had been passed which should have been rejected.

Second—That plates had been treated only on the ends, where the test pieces were to be taken, leaving the rest of the plates far inferior to the ends.

Third—That at least one plate had received secret supplementary treatment after it had been selected for the ballistic test, thereby giving it a higher resisting strength than that existing in the group it was supposed to represent.

The "Herald" justly says: "If there is inferior armor on the sides and turrets of our men-of-war let us know it now, instead of waiting for a great disaster in battle to reveal its weakness. We can replace it now. We might never be able to replace sunken ships, lost lives and sacrificed honor."

The London "Court Journal" reports that:

"Colonel Donnetone has invented a new magazine gun for which he claims the following advantages: Greater penetration, lower trajectory, increased storage capacity in magazine, quicker action, simpler construction, lighter and cheaper; and it must be admitted that the tests to which the weapon has been subjected were well sustained. An important feature of the gun is that the centre of gravity is preserved whatever the condition of the magazine. As will be seen, the gun possesses advantages which are highly appreciated by soldier or sportsman."

## ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S NOBLE WORDS.

The address of Archbishop John Ireland, of the Catholic Church, before the New York Commandery of the Military Order on Wednesday, was one of the most eloquent and earnest declarations of lofty patriotism we have ever listened to, and it was applauded to the echo by the old soldiers who listened to it:

The safety of the Republic lies in the vigilant and active patriotism of the American people, which will quickly see the dangers to popular government and will quickly work to ward them off. There is danger in the ignorance of voters. As a rule, the

man who does not read and write intelligently, cannot vote intelligently. Americans understand the necessity of popular instruction, and spare no expense in spreading it. They cannot be too zealous in the matter. They need to have laws in every State, which will punish as a crime against the country the parent who neglects to send his children to school. There is a danger—and the most serious one—in corrupt morals. A people without good morals is incapable of self-government. At the basis of the proper exercise of the suffrage lie unselfishness and the spirit of sacrifice. A corrupt man is selfish; an appeal to duty finds no response in his conscience; he is incapable of the high-mindedness and generous acts which are the elements of patriotism; he is ready to sell the country for self or pleasure. Patriotism takes alarm at the spread of intemperance, lasciviousness, dishonesty, perjury; for country's sake it should arm against those dire evils all the country's forces, its legions, its courts, and, above all else, public opinion. Materialism and the denial of a living, supreme God annihilate conscience and break down the barriers to sensuality; they sow broadcast the seeds of moral death; they are fatal to liberty and social order. A people without a belief in God and a future life of the soul will not remain a free people. The age of the democracy must, for its own protection, be an age of religion.

"Empires and monarchies," said he, "rely upon the sword and cannon; republics upon the citizen's respect for law. Unless law be sacred a free government will not endure. Laws may be repealed through constitutional means, but while they are inscribed on the statute book they should be observed. The lowering of the dignity of the law by deed, teaching or connivance is treason. Anarchical explosion, mob riots, lynchings, shake the pillars of the commonwealth; other violations of law, the determined defiance of municipal and State authority by the liquor traffic, the stealthy avoidance of payment of taxes and of custom duties sear consciences and beget a fatal habit of disobedience. A law-abiding people only is worthy of liberty and capable of guarding its treasures."

"What shall I say of the purity of the ballot, of the integrity of the public official? I touch upon the life threads of the Republic and words fail to express the solemnity of my thoughts. The suffrage is the power of life or death over the State. The one licit motive in its use is the public weal, to which private and party interests should be always sacrificed. The voter making misuse of the trust deserves to be disfranchised; the man who compasses the misuse, who weaves schemes to defraud the popular will, deserves to be proscribed. The public official is appointed for the people's good, and is sworn to work for it; if he prostitutes his office, legislative or executive, to enrich himself or his friends, he has sold his country for gold and he is a traitor. The distribution of office, or of administrative power, must be based on fitness; the spoils system in politics inevitably leads to public corruption, treacherous and unsafe administration, and the ultimate foundering of the ship of state."

"This country is America; only they who are loyal to her can be allowed to live under her flag; and they who are loyal to her may enjoy all her liberties and rights. Freedom of religion is accorded by the Constitution, religion is put outside of State action, and most wisely so; therefore the religion of a citizen must not be considered by voter or executive officer. The oath of allegiance to the country makes the man a citizen; if that allegiance is not plenary and supreme, he is false to his profession; if it is, he is an American. Discriminations and segregations, in civil or political matters, on lines of birthplace, or of race, or of language—and, I add, or of color—are un-American and wrong. Compel all to be Americans, in soul as well as in name, and then let the standard of their value be their American citizenship."

"Who will say that there is no work for patriotism in days of peace. If it need not be so courageous as in war, it needs to be more watchful and enduring; for the evils against which it contends in peace are more persevering, more stealthy in the advance, more delusive in the attack. We can easily imagine that a country invincible in war may go down to its ruin amid the luxuries and somnolence of prolonged peace."

"American patriotism is needed—patriotism intense, which speaks out in noble pride, with beating heart: Civis Americanus, I am an American citizen; patriotism active, which shows itself in deed and in sacrifice; patriotism public spirited, which cares for the public weal as for the apple of the eye. Private personal civic virtue is not uncommon among us; more uncommon is public civic virtue, which watches the ballot and all approaches to it, which demands that public officials do their duty, which purifies public opinion on all matters where country is concerned. This patriotism will save the Republic."

"From whom primarily does the Republic expect this patriotism? From her veteran soldiers."

"This patriotism, America, thou shalt have. I speak for veterans. I speak for their brother citizens."

## ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The programme of exercises and entertainment arranged for the twenty-fifth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, at Concord, N. H., June 21 and 22, is as follows:

Thursday, June 21.—Assembly at State House, 10:30 a. m.; corps meetings, 11:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m.; annual meeting and reunion of society in Representatives' Chamber, 2:30 p. m.; street parade, 1st Brigade of National Guard of New Hampshire, with review by the Governor and Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. Army, and veterans of the Army of the Potomac, at Capitol Square, 4 p. m.; carriage drives, 5 p. m.; public exercises at White's Opera House, 8 p. m.; addresses of welcome, in behalf of veterans, Maj.-Gen. Simon G. Griffin; in behalf of State, Gov. John B. Smith; in behalf of city, Maj. E. B. Cogswell; response by Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. Army, president of the society; prayer by the Rev. Daniel C. Roberts; oration by Brev. Maj.-Gen. James A. Beaver, U. S. Vol., ex-Governor of Pennsylvania; poem by Maj. George W. Baird, U. S. Army; addresses by distinguished veterans of the Army of the Potomac, and others.

Friday, June 22.—Excursion to Lake Winnepesaukee at 9 o'clock a. m., by train to Lake Shore Park, thence by steamers around the lake to Alton, Wolfborough, Centre Harbor, to the Weirs, collation to be served on the boat; visit to the Weirs for inspection of the veterans' camp; evening banquet of the society and invited guests at 9 o'clock.



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"Indiana" are now being prepared in the Navy  
Department, and will be issued in time for the  
tests, which will come off early in May. The  
"Indiana" will be tried over the outside course,  
and will not go to New London.

Among the orders issued from the Navy De-  
partment last week, few will excite more wide-  
spread interest than those detailing Passed As-  
sistant McFarland to the San Francisco. Mr.  
McFarland has been on duty at the Bureau of  
Steam Engineering since the 17th of December,  
1888, where he has distinguished himself for the  
zeal and ability with which he has performed  
the difficult duties of the position. During the  
year of 1893, Mr. McFarland has been mainly  
instrumental in editing the tremendous amount  
of matter contained in the two volumes of trans-  
actions of the Engineering Congress at Chicago,  
and the Wileys, of New York, the publishers of  
the volumes, have been under many and deep  
obligations for the skill with which the work has  
been carried forward by Mr. McFarland. This  
officer leaves the Navy Department with the  
good wishes and "Aloha" of his comrades.

**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 14.

Bennett Building, Nassau Corner Fulton Street.

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**THE OUTHWAITE BILL PRO AND CON.**

We have received some interesting letters con-  
cerning the bill introduced into the House by Mr.  
Outhwaite for the reorganization of the artillery  
and infantry of the army. We give them promi-  
nence because we believe in the fullest and freest  
discussion concerning all such measures. If our  
correspondents argue to opposite conclusions they  
at least argue with ability, and we leave the great  
court of public opinion in the Service to decide  
between them. First, we have a communication  
from Capt. A. D. Schenck, 2d Art., who, accord-  
ing to the report that reaches us, had an active  
part in framing Mr. Outhwaite's measure. He  
says:

"Anent the Outhwaite bill, permit me to call  
your attention to the fact that—taking the artill-  
ery for example—five colonels are only in-  
terested in the matter of ultimate justice vs.  
luck; that in the list of first lieutenants the lineal  
law already begins, I think, with Millar or about  
his time, and from him down all officers are in-  
terested the same way as the colonels—say, 30  
first and 64 second lieutenants, total, 90, out of  
279 officers. Out of the 180 remaining, 90, all  
told, will be against and 90 with the bill, leaving  
180 for it or neutral.

"Now all Congresses have held the right to  
designate the manner of filling original vacancies,  
and no officer has ever had the cheek to claim  
that any one had a 'vested right' to such vacan-  
cies. The bill creates 25 such vacancies,  
and when they have been filled as Congress  
clearly has the right to dictate, you will have  
left a minority of about 65 out of a total of 279  
officers, personally interested in the side of the  
question as you have presented it in your last  
two issues.

"As it is not to be supposed that an editor is  
to make a martyr of himself in this country for  
such a small minority, it may fairly be chal-  
lenged that you present the side of the undoubted  
majority, to say nothing of the side of equity  
and justice. Moreover, you can count the five  
colonels against all the rest before Congress.

"If the 'vested wrongs' are to be maintained  
you very well know that some officers will be  
retired as captains, not a few as majors, and  
many as lieutenant-colonels, who otherwise would  
reach higher grades without preventing the  
ultimate promotion of those younger men who  
have jumped them, these men being on an av-  
erage just as worthy and capable officers as those  
who have by mere luck alone jumped them. I  
advocated the principle of equity and justice as a  
member of the Artillery Council in 1888, and  
hold to it yet, though I am now a beneficiary of  
'vested wrong.'

"Ten were 'vested' by Congress, and they can  
be divested by the same authority, with perfect  
legality and re-establish 'vested rights' where  
they originally existed, and, of course, just as  
valid in law as now are the 'vested wrongs.' And  
please not to forget that Congress has always  
reserved the right to dispose of the original vacan-  
cies, the filling of which under the principle  
will, even in the Artillery, correct at once more  
than one-fourth of the existing wrongs and leave



in reality an insignificant minority to be corrected.

"Take the man who jumped 204 of his seniors. If permitted to hold his place, he may keep half a dozen or more officers equally or more worthy than himself out of the grade of colonel, while if the older officers are restored to their places and chance of promotion, their retirement will still leave him the chance for the grade of colonel. I have no hesitation in signing my name officially to the statement that any officer who will publicly advocate such an injustice as this is at heart not a gentleman. Mr. Outhwaite and the majority, if not all of the Military Committee of the House, evidently so consider the matter. They are in possession of a complete history of the whole matter and of the ultimate effects of the application of the present and proposed laws, and it is perfectly safe to say, in view of the small minority who claim to be adversely affected, that without this feature of the law there will be no reorganization whatever. Those who oppose Sec. 11 will get the same reputation that was gained for those who compassed the defeat of the last artillery bill.

"You have, in the last two issues, strongly presented the side of a very small minority in these 'vested wrongs.' Now do justice to the vast majority of your constituency by presenting the ultimate effect of these 'vested wrongs,' as compared with their correction. Always remembering that the man who jumps 204 files and gets his promotion will still hold his rank and pay as captain for 10 years, instead of waiting the same length of time as a lieutenant, he still gains 10 years' difference between the grades."

Another captain of Artillery sends us these running comments upon a communication appearing here March 24, and signed "A Captain of Artillery." The paragraphs quoted are from the letter referred to. The comments following are those of our present correspondent:

"The change in the method of promotion provided for in this bill is supposed to correct all the wrongs that have occurred in this branch of the service since the entry into the service of the oldest lieutenant-colonel.

"This is not true and would be impossible.

"The effect of it, however, is to make as many wrongs as it corrects, and greater ones. The wrongs it is intended to correct never existed, except in the imaginations of the officers affected."

These statements are also denied.

"Those who went over them, went over them in accordance with law."

This is also untrue. See Rev. Stat. 1204, etc.

"As it was interpreted by the officers of the Government, whose duty it was to interpret it."

This is very true.

(1) "If the law worked badly it was the fault of the law, (2) and the officers who got their promotion under it are just as much entitled to the benefits of such promotion as are the officers of the Medical Department, who, by operation of law, get their captaincies after five years' service, or the officers of the Engineer Corps, who get theirs after 14 years' service."

The first of these statements is untrue and the second absurd and far-fetched.

"It turns everything upside down, and will create a dissatisfaction that will never be forgotten."

Some of us think things are upside down, now, never to be forgotten.

The suggestion "that hereafter promotion in the artillery arm of the service shall be from the next lower grade, according to seniority," is very good; but does not that law say something very like that now?

"It is an easy matter to give up that 'which we never had' (requires no effort at all)" and that which the law has never entitled us to."

But suppose the law did entitle you to it, then by being deprived of it for about 30 years and see how you like it. "The statement that it is far different when it comes to sacrificing rank and command we actually possess," is the sentiment of the spoiler, and there may be something in it; but the bill referred to does not contemplate taking away any rank which anybody actually possesses. It does not propose to "spoil the spoiler as we may and from the robber rend the prey." We are only hoping to save the growing crop, so as to have a little something in our granaries against the time when we shall be reaped by operation of law for age.

Another captain of Artillery who holds to a different opinion, says: "The eleventh section of the Outhwaite bill for the so-called reorganization of the infantry and artillery aims to correct errors made by the system of regimental promotion. But does it do so? No. To illustrate: Take a case where an officer resigned to avoid a war, and it is well known that there have been such cases. The war over, the officer, having a pull, is recommissioned, and under this section he would rank many who had not shirked their duty. But there is still another feature of this section of the bill to which as yet no reference has been made. The section is clearly retroactive, and is, therefore, in violation of the spirit of the Constitution of the United States. Let the Military Committee of Congress see that the bill to reorganize the army be for the best interest of the service, and not for the personal gain of a few individual officers."

"A Civilian Not in the Army," who argues from the same point of view, says: "In your issue, April 7, there is an article signed 'Junior Lt. of Artillery' that bears marks of too modest a claim for position in discussing the relative rank of officers of the Army. The question is a very simple one, and the rights and wrongs that would be affected by the proposed legislation are patent to any disinterested observer who will take the trouble to investigate the subject.

"At the close of the war there were a large number of officers of the volunteer force who desired to enter the Regular Army, and a minority of the applicants succeeded in doing so. Now, if at that time the law had been that these volunteer officers should take rank according to the date of the volunteer commissions, while it might have been a loss of files to many officers of the regular service, there would have been no legitimate cause of complaint, but the volunteers eagerly sought for and obtained commission with the rank they were entitled to under the law. These men were the fortunate ones and no doubt were envied by hundreds that did not succeed in entering the service under the same conditions. The law prohibited the loss of rank by jumping officers of the line over their seniors in rank. This is the legal status under which every officer of the Army now holds his rank and file, and has remained so unchallenged ever since the war. It is true that in the different arms of the service promotion has been unequal, and more than one of the older officers of Artillery see youngsters whom they have instructed at West Point ranking them in the staff appointments. That is the fortune of the service, and must be submitted to. But now, after more than 30 years of acquiescence by all parties, a new claim is set up to a title never before urged, by which they hope to overslough their seniors in rank, who have held their position long enough to have all dispute of their claim barred by limitation. If there had been any equitable claim for such an infraction of the law (which it is obvious there was not) it should have been long since recognized by Congress or be forever barred. To attempt to do it now is beyond question ex post facto, and would disturb the whole Army relations, giving an instability to the rank of officers that would be highly detrimental to the service.

"The Volunteers gladly accepted the rank assigned them without demurrer when they entered the service. It is wholly an afterthought to obtain from Congress what they did not then claim. Should they succeed it would be grossly unjust and iniquitous; and under every rule of law an ex post facto proceeding, barred by limitation.

"Congress will not perpetrate this gross injustice if it is clearly understood. The strong card played by the advocates of this measure is their service in the late war; but if actual service is closely investigated, some at least of the Artillery officers not enrolled in the Volunteers will be found to have done quite as much, and if subsequent Indian fighting is included, they have done vastly more."

These letters emphasize the conclusions we have recorded as to the probable result of the introduction of the eleventh section into this bill. It has revealed irreconcilable differences of opinion concerning a measure which contains

features that ought to command general assent; and it should be remembered that it is as a prophet that we have spoken concerning this section, and not as an advocate of either of the hostile opinions which it has awakened into active antagonism. Without prejudice or partiality we have set forth the actual results following the adoption of this measure as we understand it. It is surely right that the Army should be fully informed as to the actual result of the passage of the bill so seriously affecting its interests.

One objection to the bill, as we have shown, is the fact that if carried out according to its letter, it will skeletonize the cavalry. This is not the fault of the reorganization bill in itself, but of that other vicious measure which puts an arbitrary limit to the number of enlisted men without regard to the actual requirements of the legalized establishment. If Mr. Outhwaite would add to his bill a section repealing this absurd restriction, he would quiet this objection. As it is, Congress has placed upon the statute book requirements which are irreconcilable. It demands of the War Department that it shall organize a certain number of companies or troops, each with a given number of men, and then it issues positive prohibition upon the enlistment of men required for compliance with the law. The only objection we have urged thus far to the eleventh section of the bill is that it is out of place where it is. However meritorious the claims of those who ask for a readjustment of lineal rank, they are personal claims and should not be suffered to jeopardize the passage of a measure intended primarily for the general benefit. We must repeat again that we have not undertaken to pass judgment upon these claims. That is not, as we understood it, the question before the House. The defeat of the Outhwaite bill, with the eleventh section, and because of it, will not advance the interests of those who favor this feature. On the contrary, it will only make it the more difficult for them to obtain what they desire. This at least is our honest opinion as to the practical result, and if our forecasts should prove correct we presume that we shall be subject to the fate that usually overtakes the prophets who are held responsible for events they have simply forecast.

The difficulty with the Outhwaite bill is that it undertakes too much. There are two classes of legislation, one general and the other special. It is wise to keep them apart and let each stand upon its own merits. Great mischief has resulted from the adoption of the contrary course. By thus mixing up incongruous legislation we compel the friends of a given measure to choose between voting against bills they favor as a whole or accepting them with features they cannot approve.

Now, is it not much better, gentlemen of the Army and the Navy, speaking in all sobriety and good temper, to have half a loaf than no bread at all? Have you not supped quite long enough upon unsatisfied desire, and followed to your undoing the delusive promises of hope? You are strong in union; you are helpless with your divisions. It is as easy to introduce a bill into Congress as it is difficult to pass it. The narrow ways must be made straight and the broad ways smooth if you would advance to victory, and this can only be done by harmonious and united action. We do not see how this result is to be obtained while you are arguing with the gentleman in front of you that he must go to the rear. You may be entirely right as to the claim of precedence, but is the occasion a happy one for urging it?

But this is bad weather for prophets, and we may be entirely wrong in our prognostications as to the fate of the Outhwaite bill as it stands. We wish to see something done for the Army, and especially for the Artillery, but it is not wise to undertake too much in a single measure. To us the times seem grave and full of portent. We believe that the events of coming years will make this country realize, as it has not realized before, the need of trained military intelligence, but it will respect and confide in the services so far, and only so far, as it finds them united by a high sense of duty which places the general good before individual preferment. Let each man put his hand upon his heart and answer for himself as to which is his guiding principle.



## THE MILITARY BICYCLE.

We believe the credit of first using the bicycle in military operations in the United States is due to a number of expert wheelmen attached to the Connecticut National Guard, who some three years since demonstrated the value of the bicycle during the annual encampment. This tentative essay was so far a success—the members of the small corps being used as message-bearers during a sham battle and conveying dispatches so much more rapidly and satisfactorily than could be done by the army system of transmission—as to elicit hearty commendation from the regular army officer detailed by the War Department, as well as from the militia commandant and staff. This new corps of the National Guard has been retained in Connecticut, and during the encampment of 1893, organized as a signal corps, did its duty so efficiently that the U. S. officer in attendance, Capt. Wetherill, paid it the following high compliment in his report to the Department: "The men of the Signal Corps are expert bicycle riders, and can be effectively used as messengers, orderlies and dispatch bearers. I think the commanding officer and all officers should ride bicycles instead of horses. They are a well educated, bright body of men, well set up and superior to the average national guardsmen."

We believe the example of the Connecticut militia has not been followed in any other States than Ohio and New York, although there are strong indications of a great interest having arisen in the National Guard throughout the whole country in the adoption of the bicycle for military purposes.

In the little book of "Cycle Infantry Drill Regulations," prepared by General Ordway, of the District of Columbia Militia, and published by the Pope Manufacturing Company, we gladly recognize a substantial and timely incentive and aid to the new application of the bicycle. Obviously, no point or suggestion has been neglected that is necessary to adapt it to the new U. S. infantry movements, while there is a pronounced charm in the evolution prescribed which should be very attractive to expert wheelmen.

Since the possibilities of the bicycle began to be recognized by European staffs, as offering useful warlike accessory, we have studiously followed the progress of its military evolution and reproduced in the columns of the Journal whatever of news has appeared in our foreign exchanges bearing upon the subject. It will be of interest to our readers and to cyclists generally to refer briefly to the history of the European adaptation of the bicycle to army purposes. In 1889 Lieut. Lobekanz, of the Danish Army, published at Copenhagen a book entitled "The Velocipede and Its Employment in the Army." We are indebted to the representative publication of the French army, "Revue du Cercle Militaire," for a resume of the Danish officer's work. To Italy belongs the distinction of first testing the velocipede, as the cycle is generally termed in Europe. In 1875, says our author, essays being made to effect communication between the General Staff and division commanders, an average speed of nearly 12 miles an hour was attained; the wheelmen followed the cavalry as well as the infantry, carrying their cycles over obstacles in the way. Four or five cycles (Safety system) were attached to each regiment. In 1884 Austria commenced trials, and the succeeding year orderlies detailed for the purpose covered 88 miles in 24 hours. In 1886 Germany made her first tests, with results so favorable, at Strasburg and Frankfurt, that the wheel was adopted as a medium of communication between fortified cities and outlying forts. A little later its use in the field began to be considered. The same year, France, having followed jealously the progress of the Italian trials with rather indifferent trials of her own, made her first serious essay of the velocipede by employing a number of them in the maneuvers of the 18th Army Corps, from six to eight reports being made daily more expeditiously than was possible by mounted orderlies. The next year a number of soldiers, expert wheelmen, were detailed to the 9th and 17th Corps of the reserve army, ten to the General Staff, five to divisions and two to brigades. The speed attained was from 9½ to 12½ miles per hour in the daytime and a little over six at night. Sixty miles were covered in 24 hours. Similar

trials were pursued in 1888 in the maneuvers of the 3d and 16th Corps. In 1887 the Swiss Republic, notwithstanding its centuries of independence of other powers, always observant of and alive to military progress, made an essay of the velocipede during the annual maneuvers, with excellent results, the mountainous character of the country affording no very serious obstacles. In England, where the use of the wheel among civilians has been very popular, military consideration was first given to its practicability in 1887. The results reported by Col. Saville were so favorable that the following year the experts belonging to the volunteer reserve were organized in sections of 20 men each, with a trumpeter. Soon after, those owning wheels were organized and drilled in 32 battalions. Since the appearance of Lieut. Lobekanz's work great progress has been made in the application of the new mount to infantry uses. In July, 1890, Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, an all-round soldier, said in the pages of the "United Service Journal": "I believe Parliament would not err in approving a levy of 20,000 volunteer cyclists, and possibly in the not far distant future this number could be very considerably increased to advantage." Notwithstanding the non-action of Parliament there were more than 3,000 volunteers thus mounted, and the War Office so far recognized the new contingent of the reserve force as to prepare an issue of an official drill manual for its use. Major Holmes, of the British Cyclist Corps, followed, after a considerable interval, Gen. Wood in the "United Service Magazine," asserting from his own experience that men who can for several successive hours attain a speed of from six to ten miles hourly, "are, on reaching their destination, in perfect condition for action—in better condition, in fact, than if they had traveled on horses;" to which he adds: "For cavalry there are required for their mounts shelter, forage and all sorts of care-taking, while the cycle does not eat and can be sheltered no matter where, without counting its much less original cost than that of the horse." Further on, answering the statement that cycles can be operated only on well-maintained thoroughfares, he continues with obvious truth: "The cycle can very easily pass over fields for a short distance, or at least it can be rolled or carried, enabling it to pass over obstacles before which a horse would be hopelessly balked." The "Army and Navy Gazette," endorsing Maj. Holmes' position, pertinently asks: "Who will be in the better condition to use his rifle, the infantryman shaken about for several miles on horseback, arriving used up, his arms half dislocated by a travel for him probably very distressing, or the wheelman who has lost nothing of his nerve and physical equilibrium?"

Those who have followed our columns for the past twelve months must be well informed as to the improved status of the bicycle in European armies. During the continental maneuvers of last summer it was employed by all branches of the service. In Germany it has been officially adopted to the extent of furnishing every battalion of infantry with two orderlies or dispatch-bearers thus mounted. In France it is equally advanced in the army, and does not seem to have seriously encountered, as in some other powers, the jealous opposition of the cavalry. On the contrary, the announcement has recently been made with semi-official authority that in the coming corps maneuvers the general commanding purposes not only to develop the important uses of the cycle, but to appear himself thus mounted, "in order, doubtless," says the "Revue du Cercle Militaire," "to definitely overcome the predisposition which some cavalrymen entertain against this instrument, in spite of the fact that the late Minister of War did everything in his power to eradicate it."

Thanks to the characteristic progressiveness of Maj.-Gen. Miles, the bicycle has had a satisfactory trial and secured a favorable official report in our own country. In 1892 the practicability of the new mount was thoroughly tested and demonstrated by a detachment of regulars from the garrison of Fort Sheridan. On May 30, 1892, a small number of men in regular marching order for campaigning were detailed to cover the distance from Pullman to Chicago, 15 miles. They were instructed to move early in the morning and to arrive between nine and ten, the com-

manding officer having orders to stop and rest in case he was likely to arrive ahead of time. He rested a long interval and covered the distance in a marching time of one hour and 25 minutes. The ordinary marching time over the same route would have been five hours. As a legitimate deduction from the continued trials at Fort Sheridan, Gen. Miles said in his report for 1892: "The results obtained under the most discouraging conditions prove conclusively that the bicycle will, in the future, prove to be a most valuable auxiliary in military operations, not only for courier service, but also for rapidly moving organized bodies of men over the country."

As to the design and construction of a bicycle for military use, with the possible exception of a greater weight necessitated by more massive and heavier parts, there is little need of improvement on the present wheels of the best makers, which are as strong and enduring as the finest material and the most skillful mechanism can produce. The Pope Manufacturing Company has shown great and intelligent enterprise in this regard, as has also the Remington Arms Company. The role of the latter company is distinctly a military one, as it inherits and still carries on the great industry at Ilion for two memorable generations, conducted by E. Remington & Sons, producing the offensive and sporting arms made by the old company in addition to the Lee military rifle. The Remington is certainly a very appropriate, as it should be in the army a very familiar, name for the excellent bicycle manufactured by this company.

In European countries there are three types of the velocipede genus of mount. The "Safety" or bicyclette, as the French term it in contradistinction to the original high-wheeled cycle, is the approved model for mounts of estafettes and dispatch-bearers. The French make these in the artillery armories; but Germany buys her equipment from private establishments. The weight, in view of ultimately equipping the infantry, is allowed to equal the soldier's back load in marching order, but to be still light enough to admit of its being easily carried over obstacles in the way. Of the two other types, the tandem and the multi-cycle, we may write in resuming this interesting subject.

The very clever writer of the "military week" in "Revue du Cercle Militaire," says: "I remember two apophorisms of Napoleon the First. Primarily that war should be made more with the legs than with the arms of the soldier. Secondly, that the infantryman, equipped with musket and bayonet, constitutes the most formidable machine of combat that man can imagine. Whence this double and immediate conclusion? If it was possible at the beginning of the century to thus qualify an infantry soldier armed with the wretched musket of that day, what may we not expect of the present infantry soldier, grasping the rifle of this day and having at his disposition an instrument capable of furnishing him legs infinitely superior to those of the most speedy and vigorous horse?"

Secretary Herbert has taken the commander of one of our Navy vessels to task for firing some heavy ordnance at P. A. Engineer James M. Pickrell, U. S. N., in the shape of energetic profanity. Attention was called to the article for the government of the Navy which prohibits profane swearing, among other things, and perhaps also to Art. 1028 of the Navy Regulations, which forbids the use of abusive language by Navy officers to those under them. If there had been a chaplain he would probably have followed with quotations from the Regulations governing his arm of the service. It was our Army that swore so terribly in Flanders; we expect better things of the Navy, for we have it on the authority of Porter, K. C. B., that the big, big D is entirely out of place on board Navy vessels.

There has been some criticism of the Ordnance Department of the Army at its failure to issue the Krag-Jorgensen rifle on the date it promised last month. The criticism, however, is groundless. The delay has been for a good purpose and was only agreed to after several conferences between Secretary Lamont, General Schofield and General Flagler, of the Ordnance Depart-



ment. The department did not desire to arm any of the troops with the new rifle until after the competitive target practice had been completed. To give one regiment the arm would create a big difference in the scores and there would naturally be a great deal of trouble in making comparisons. For this reason the department thought it advisable to defer the issue until some weeks hence.

Some important naval changes occurred during the past week. Rear-Admiral Benham retired April 10, by operation of the law, having reached the age of 62 years. It is not known where the Admiral now is, but it is assumed that he is en route to the United States from Curacao, having left the "San Francisco" at the port. Admiral Benham is a native of New York. He was appointed a midshipman on Nov. 24, 1847, and was in the same class with Rear-Admiral Irwin, who will retire April 15. Rear-Admiral Benham's course while in command of the Brazilian squadron has been highly commended and was a fitting termination to a long and honorable career. The department had hoped that he would be able to make the Bluefields investigation, but the delay in getting to Nicaragua made this impossible. A number of promotions follow the retirement of Rear-Admiral Benham: Commo. Francis M. Ramsey becomes an admiral, Capt. Thomas O. Selfridge a commodore, Comdr. Philip H. Cooper a captain, Lieut.-Comdr. Asa Walker a commodore, Lieut. Thomas C. McLean a lieutenant-commander, Lieut. A. N. Wood (junior grade) a lieutenant, and Ensign S. S. Wood a lieutenant (junior grade.) Rear-Admiral Irwin will retire on Sunday, on that day arriving at the age of 62 years. His retirement will cause the promotion of Commo. J. S. Skerrett to be rear-admiral, Capt. J. N. Miller, commodore; Comdr. H. C. Taylor, captain; Lieut. Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie, commander; Lieut. William J. Barnett, lieutenant-commander; Lieut. Edward Lloyd, Jr. (junior grade), lieutenant, and Ensign G. W. Brown, lieutenant (junior grade.)

In disposing of the case of Lieut. Geo. T. Bates, of the Marine Corps, Secretary Herbert has made a decision of much moment to the Navy and the Marine Corps, and incidentally to the Army. Lieutenant Bates was a candidate for promotion to the grade of captain. He appeared before an examining board one year ago. Being found deficient in certain professional branches, he was suspended for twelve months. At the end of that period he was again examined and was found to be physically unfit for duty. This is the feature of the case upon which complications have arisen. Under the provisions of the law governing examinations of Marine Corps officers, a candidate found to be physically disqualified for advance is to be retired from active service. Should the Board state that the disability was an incident of the service, the candidate is entitled to the rank of the next higher grade when retired. Just at this time there is no vacancy in the grade of captain of the Marine Corps, and the question which Secretary Herbert was called upon to decide was whether or not Lieut. Bates could be properly promoted and retired. The Secretary has held that Lieutenant Bates shall be retired when a vacancy occurs in the grade to which his seniority entitled a promotion. A number of cases have occurred in the Army almost identical with that of Lieutenant Bates. The practice has been to delay formal action on the report of the candidates' Board, until a vacancy occurred in the next higher grade.

While the lack of funds will prevent any extensive maneuvers this year between the regular troops and the militia, it is the purpose of the War Department to grant all requests from the National Guard for both troops and officers as far as may be possible to do so. Up to the present time only two requests have been received for regular troops to participate in National Guard encampments. These are from the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota. Both of these States have asked that the 3d Infantry be allowed to encamp with them. The department will endeavor to arrange it so that this regiment may be able to take part in both encampments. No formal requests have yet been made by any

States for officers to inspect encampments, but there has been some informal correspondence between the adjutants of the National Guard and officers of the War Department in regard to infantry officers desired for this service. The department will endeavor to detail the officers specially requested by the National Guardsmen if the officers can be spared and the travel involved will not be too expensive. The department orders now coming in outline practice marches for many of the troops during the coming season. The appearance of these is sufficient evidence that the War Department does not contemplate any extensive maneuvers this year. At Army Headquarters it is stated that this is impracticable solely because of the lack of funds. General Schofield seems to be as anxious as ever to bring about extensive maneuvers, but is handicapped by the fact that no money is available for the purpose.

Charles Robinson in an article on the Secretary of War, published in the "United Service" for April, says: "During the year that he has been in office, Secretary Lamont has given entire satisfaction to every one in the administration of his great office, and his recent report shows that he is entirely conversant with the needs of our military service."

In a publication issued 40 years ago appears this description of our Army and Navy in 1853: "The military strength of the United States consists of a well disciplined militia of about 2,000,000 freemen with about 10,000 standing troops, employed on the frontiers and in the different fortresses of the Union. Its Navy, established only for the protection of commerce, is yet in its infancy, and consists of 1 line of battleships, of 120 guns; 5 lines of from 74 to 80 guns; 1 razeed of 54 guns; 12 frigates of from 36 to 44 guns; 23 sloops of war, of from 16 to 20 guns; 6 brigs of 10 guns; 11 schooners, mostly of 10 guns; 4 bomb-gun vessels; 1 ordnance transport; 14 steamers; 6 store ships; altogether 84, and 5 ships of the line, 2 frigates and 5 steamers building."

Among the arguments which have been advanced favorable to the transfer of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey to the control of the Navy, a leading place is held for the fact that so many Navy officers are already connected with that branch of the public service that the transfer would make but little difference to the operations of the survey. As a matter of fact the argument has no little force, for the Navy furnishes not less than 41 officers for the operations of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and nearly the whole of the crews are naval enlistments. The officers are divided in rank as follows: Lieutenant-Commanders, 2; Lieutenants, 17; Ensigns, 12; Passed Assistant Paymaster, 1; Assistant Engineers, 4. Were the coast survey turned over to the control of the Navy Department, it is not likely that a greater number of Navy officers would find employment in coast survey duty than at present.

Maj. C. A. Woodruff, U. S. A., was recently tendered a farewell by his companions of the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion before leaving San Francisco for his new station—Washington, D. C.—which was a delightful occasion. Colonel Smedberg, U. S. A., Recorder, in introducing the subject of the farewell to the commander for the past year, Major Woodruff, recapitulated his distinguished services and said in conclusion: "During his subsequent service on the frontier he took part in many campaigns against the Indians, and at the battle of Big Hole Canyon, Mont., between our troops under gallant John Gibbon, and Chief Joseph with his Nez Perces, he was wounded again, repeatedly and seriously, and still he lives and moves, and I am glad to say has his being as Commander of the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion." Past Commander Moore followed and in the name of the Commandery presented Major Woodruff with a pin which he said, "can be suitably worn so as to secure the insignia of the Order upon your breast, or it may be appropriately worn alone. It is in the image of a California bear, made by California artisans, of virgin gold taken from California mines, and will, when worn, we hope and expect, remind you pleasantly of the California Commandery. Allow me, sir," said the speaker, "to pin it upon your breast—over a heart known to be loyal to California. Known by all of us to be loyal to the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion; loyal to the flag for which we all fought and under which you were so frequently wounded; and loyal to the God from whom all blessings are received, who enables us all to assist in the preservation of our beloved country." The recipient feelingly responded.

## THE NAVY.

HILARY A. HERBERT, *Secretary of the Navy*,  
WILLIAM MCADOO, *Assistant Secretary*.

### NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

#### N. Atlantic Station.—A. R.—Admiral O. F. Stanton.

MIANTONOMOH, 4 Guns, Capt. R. R. Wallace. Left Norfolk, Va., April 11 for Yorktown, Va.  
VESUVIUS, 3 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. F. Courtis. At Norfolk, Va.

ATLANTA, 10 Guns, Capt. J. R. Bartlett. Norfolk, April 2.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. O'Neill. New York Navy Yard.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. J. C. Watson. Arrived at Curacao, April 6, en route to Bluefields.

#### European Station.—A. R.—Admiral Henry Erben.

Address all mail matter care of B. F. Stevens, Esq., 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

CHICAGO, 14 Guns, Capt. A. T. Mahan. Flagship. Left Malta for Algiers, April 7, and arrived April 11. Expects to be ordered home shortly and station will probably be discontinued.

#### S. Atlantic Station.—A. R.—Admiral W. A. Kirkland

Send mail "Care U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London."

ALLIANCE, 6 Guns, Comdr. T. A. Lyons. Arrived at Montevideo, March 30.

NEWARK, 12 Guns, Capt. S. W. Terry. At Montevideo, Uruguay. Will be flagship of the station.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Geo. W. Coffin. Arrived at Montevideo, March 31.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. W. H. Brownson. Left Pernambuco, March 20, for St. Thomas. Will proceed to Norfolk, Va. Arrived at St. Thomas, April 12.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. J. W. Phillis. Arrived at St. Lucia, West Indies, from Rio, on April 8. Address care of U. S. Consul at Kingston, Jamaica.

New York arrived at Martinique, W. I., April 13.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Seth M. Ackley. At Montevideo.

#### Pacific Station.—Rear-Admiral John Irwin.

##### Rear-Admiral J. G. Walker ordered to command.

Address all mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco Cal., unless otherwise noted.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. A. S. Barker. Flagship. At Honolulu.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. C. T. Hutchins. Left San Diego, March 22, for a cruise along the coast.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. Louis Kemoff. Left Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., April 9, for San Diego, Cal.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut.-Comdr. W. T. Burwell. At Sitka, Alaska.

#### Asiatic Station.—A. R.—Admiral Jos. S. Skerrett.

Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. R. E. Impey. Arrived at Woosong, April 9.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns, Capt. W. R. Bridgman. Flagship. Left Yokohama for Shanghai, April 7.

#### Behring Sea Fleet.

Comdr. Charles E. Clark probably to be assigned to its command. At present gathering at Port Townsend, Ore., from which it will start on its patrol work May 1.

MOHICAN, 10 Guns, Comdr. C. E. Clark. Arrived at Port Townsend, April 9.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger. Arrived at Seattle, April 9.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. F. Goodrich. Arrived at Hong Kong, March 22.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Brice. At Honolulu, expected to sail April 12 for Unalaska.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. M. Thomas. En route to San Francisco. Left Callao for Acapulco, April 11.

RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. Longnecker. Arrived at San Diego, April 3, from Acapulco.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. W. A. Morgan. At Mare Island Navy Yard.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. C. V. Gridley. Left Yokohama April 9 for San Francisco, Cal. Comdr. Mullan is slated to command, but no orders have yet been issued.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Emory. Left Hong Kong for Woosong, April 9. Arrived at Shanghai, April 12.

#### Apprentice Training Squadron.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 Guns, Comdr. C. J. Barclay. Left St. Thomas March 20 for Hampton Roads.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. F. W. Dickins. At Charleston, S. C., April 5, to leave April 11, arrive at Lynn Haven Bay, Va., April 26; leave Lynn Haven Bay, Va., May 7, arrive at Gardiner's Bay, L. I., May 22; leave Gardiner's Bay, L. I., June 30, arrive at Newport, R. I., July 1. Mail for Lynn Haven Bay should go to Fortress Monroe, and for Gardiner's Bay to Greenport, L. I.

The Essex arrived at Charleston, S. C., from Bermuda after an uneventful voyage of 31 days. On April 6, Commander Dickins, accompanied by Ensign



Taylor, visited the Mayor and was most cordially received. On April 7 the Mayor and other city officials returned the visit and were pleasantly entertained. The public were also allowed to visit the vessel, and they availed themselves of the opportunity in large numbers. In speaking of the apprentice boys, Commander Dickins is quoted as follows: "During my experience with naval apprentices I have found them to be of uniform good character. It is very seldom that a serious offence is committed. The boys are generally industrious and anxious to learn. Forty to 50 of the boys on this ship will be selected to be sent to the navy yard at Washington, to be instructed in the handling of the newest ordnance. Some of them will even engage in the manufacture of different parts of guns. Others will be taught the working principles of steam and electricity. A detachment will also study at the torpedo station here in Newport. These apprentices, when they reach their majority, are given the preference for petty officers, if they wish to enlist."

RICHMOND, 14 Guns, Capt. F. M. Bruce.  
At Newport, R. I. (Receiving-ship for boys.)

MINNESOTA, 19 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard.  
Receiving-ship for boys. At dock foot of West 55th street, New York City. P. O. Station G, New York.

#### Special Service or Awaiting Assignment.

BANCROFT, Comdr. C. M. Chester.  
Practice cruiser; at Annapolis, March 20.

CUSHING, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher.  
Torpedo-boat; at Washington, D. C.

DOLPHIN, 2 Guns, Lieut. B. H. Buckingham.  
Despatch-boat; at Washington, D. C.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry.  
At Boston, Mass. The address of the ship is P. O. Box 2284, Boston.

FERN, Lieut.-Comdr. J. N. Hemphill.  
Despatch-boat; at Washington, D. C.  
Left Washington for Annapolis, April 13.

LANCASTER, 10 Guns, Capt. A. H. McCormick.  
En route to the United States. Left Port Said for Naples, April 9.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. R. M. Berry.  
At Erie, Pa.

SARATOGA, Comdr. Edward T. Strong.  
Nautical schoolship of Pennsylvania. On her annual cruise; at La Guayra, April 1. Due at Kingston April 25, and Delaware Breakwater May 5.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. L. Field.  
Public marine school New York. At the foot of 28th street, East River. Expects to sail April 20 on her annual cruise.

#### Receiving Ships, Ironclads, etc.

DALE, Comdr. E. S. Houston.  
Receiving-ship. Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller.  
Receiving-ship. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Capt. M. L. Johnson ordered to command April 17.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. C. S. Cotton.  
Receiving-ship. Mare Island, Cal.

ST. LOUIS, Sells, Comdr. C. H. Rockwell.  
Receiving-ship. League Island Navy Yard, Pa.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. J. N. Miller.  
Receiving-ship at New York. Capt. Miller expects to be detached about the middle of April.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. James O'Kane.  
Receiving-ship. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 6.—Chief Engr. W. S. Moore ordered as a member of the examining board at Philadelphia, Pa., April 16.

APRIL 7.—Capt. E. I. Matthews has been relieved as a member of the stability board.

APRIL 10.—Rear-Admiral A. E. K. Benham placed on the retired list by operation of law.

Capt. T. O. Selfridge appointed president of the board of inspection and survey and Comdr. P. H. Cooper as a member of the same board.

Capt. E. O. Matthews appointed chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks.

APRIL 6.—Chief Engr. W. S. Moore, ordered as a member of the Naval Engineers' Examining Board, at Philadelphia, April 16.

APRIL 7.—Lieut.-Comdr. C. S. Sperry ordered to examination for promotion, April 11.

Lieut. Alfred Reynolds detached from the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., on April 21, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieut. John M. Robinson detached from duty in the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, on April 19, and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard for ordnance instruction.

Lieut. C. W. Jungen ordered to the Richmond, relieving Ensign B. E. Thurston, who is ordered to instruction in ordnance at the Washington Navy Yard.

Lieut. T. H. Stevens detached from ordnance instruction, Washington, D. C., on April 19.

Capt. Edwin M. Shepard released from arrest and restored to the command of the Minnesota.

Chief Engineer J. W. Moore detached from duty as Inspector at Union Iron Works, and placed on waiting orders preparatory to his retirement on May 24.

Chief Engineer F. A. Wilson detached from duty at the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Union Iron Works as Inspector of the machinery of the Olympia and Oregon.

P. A. Engineer George Cowie, Jr., ordered to the Navy Yard, New York, and report for duty as member of the experimental board, at the relief of Chief Engineer Wilson, ordered to the Union Iron Works.

Chief Engineer D. P. McCartney and P. A. Engineer W. M. McFarland ordered to hold themselves in readiness for orders to the San Francisco.

APRIL 9.—P. A. Engineer J. P. Mickley ordered to duty as Inspector of steel at the Standard Steel Works, Thurlo, Pa.

APRIL 10.—Lieut. C. T. Forse ordered to steel inspection duty at the Homestead Works.

Lieut. W. F. Fullam detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to duty on the Raleigh.

Lieut. Geo. H. Peters detached from the Bureau of Naval Intelligence and ordered to duty on the Raleigh.

Naval Constructor Joseph Feaster, detached from the Board of Inspection and Survey.

Naval Constructor William H. Varney ordered to duty as member of the Board of Inspection and Survey.

P. A. Engineer G. W. McElroy ordered to temporary duty on the Alert, and on that vessel falling in with the Concord, on the Pacific, directed to report for duty on the latter ship as the relief of P. A. Engineer H. P. Norton, who was ordered home some time ago.

Comdr. John S. Newell detached from ordnance in-

struction at Washington, on April 27, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department.

APRIL 11.—Surge. Grove S. Beardsley and Phillip S. Wales relieved from duty as members of the retiring board, and placed on waiting orders, and Surge. Adolph A. Hoehling and Daniel McMurtrie assigned to duty in their places.

APRIL 12.—Paymaster Henry T. Stancil placed on the retired list.

Paymaster John R. Martin detached from the Yorktown and ordered to duty at the Puget Sound naval station, relieving P. A. Paymaster E. B. Webster, who is assigned to the Yorktown.

Naval Cadet C. F. Macklin detached from treatment at the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., and ordered to examination for graduation at the Naval Academy, May 15.

Carpenter Thomas McGlone placed on the retired list.

#### NOMINATIONS.

APRIL 11.—Lieut. (junior grade) R. C. Smith to be a lieutenant; Ensign G. P. Blow to be a lieutenant, junior grade.

APRIL 12.—Commo. Francis M. Ramsay to be a read-admiral; Capt. Thomas O. Selfridge to be a commodore; Commo. Philip H. Cooper to be a captain.

The minstrel troupe of the U. S. flagship "Philadelphia" gave a performance in the Opera House, at Honolulu on Washington's Birthday anniversary, which netted \$120 for the Sailors' Home, recently built in that city. Nearly half of the crew of the ship attended. On March 17, St. Patrick's Day, they gave another performance in the same place for the benefit of the family of James Kauhane, a Hawaiian policeman, who lost his life in arresting a smuggler who was armed with a knife. Kauhane displayed great bravery, and was savagely slashed, and a pension is likely to be given his widow.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The U. S. Revenue cutter Grant arrived at San Francisco, Cal., April 8, after a rough passage up the California coast. For two days, it is reported, the vessel was scarcely able to make headway in the face of a strong northwest gale, and on one occasion the Grant was hoisted for a period of several hours. The opinion of the officers, it is said, appears to be unanimous that the Grant has not sufficient engine power to render her a serviceable vessel in heavy weather. From Callao, Peru, to San Diego the Grant made a splendid steaming record, owing to good weather. In her voyage from New York to San Francisco the vessel has a record of 15,000 miles to her credit. She is to proceed to Port Townsend, Wash.

Secretary Carlisle received the following order from the President last Wednesday:

"The services of the revenue cutters now cruising on the Pacific station being required by the Government for temporary duty in connection with the United States naval forces in Behring Sea during the coming season, please direct the commanding officers of such of these vessels as may be available for this service to report by telegraph to the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy, for such duty as he may assign them."

The Cutts, the Rush and the Corwin will be assigned to this duty.

Asst. Engineer C. A. McAllister has returned from Pittsburg, where he has been inspecting the boiler plate for the new revenue cutter Windom.

The Perry, on the New York station, has been ordered to proceed to New Bedford, Mass., and transfer her guns to the schoolship Chase.

The Boutwell is soon to be fitted with a new propeller, and have some minor alterations made to her machinery.

Orders were issued during the past week as follows: 1st Lieut. Albert Buhner assigned to Corwin; 1st Lieut. F. H. Newcomb assigned to duty life saving service, 1st and 2d Dist.

2d Lieut. D. H. Jarvis, to the Chase.  
2d Asst. Engineer F. R. Falkenstein, assigned to the Discoverer.

2d Asst. Engineer William Robinson to the Morrill.  
2d Lieut. J. C. Cantwell to the Colfax.

Capt. J. W. Congdon to the command of the Chase.  
Capt. J. A. Henriques placed on waiting orders.

1st Lieut. J. M. Simms placed on waiting orders.  
Cadets R. Ridgely, Jr., and T. F. Jenkins to the Chase.

The following were appointed cadets in the Revenue Marine Service: B. W. Cheswell, Moses Goodrich, L. T. Cutler, R. M. Sturdevant, L. E. Ashbaugh, Jas. C. Hooker, H. G. Hamlet, B. H. Camden.

2d Lieut. J. H. Scott has been granted 30 days extension of leave, and 3d Lieut. W. E. Hall has been granted seven days' leave.

1st Lieut. Edward R. Lowndes detached from Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to proceed to Norfolk, Va., and report on the 16th inst., as the officer detailed to command the marine guard of the U. S. S. Raleigh.

San Diego, Cal., April 5.—The United States revenue steamer "Grant" sailed from here this afternoon for San Francisco. She is due to arrive there on Sunday. Numerous violations of the customs laws have caused the local authorities to telegraph the Secretary of the Treasury asking for the assignment of a revenue steamer for duty at this port.

The "Grant" is proceeding to Puget Sound to suppress the violations of the Chinese immigration laws in those waters. She will relieve the revenue cutter "Wolverine," now stationed there.

#### SALUTES BY BRITISH SHIPS.

Navy Department.  
Washington, D. C., March 31, 1894.

(Circular No. 56.)  
The following regulations have been issued by the British Admiralty in regard to saluting ships:

1. Salutes are to be fired by—  
(a.) All ships carrying ten or more broadside guns.  
(b.) All ships commanded by a captain or commander, and carrying four or more light quick-firing guns of the same nature, suitably placed, or six light guns specially provided for saluting.

(c.) The number of guns to be employed in firing salutes is in each case never to be less than those specified in (a) and (b), and the guns selected must be in such positions as will enable the officer in charge to take personal control of them all.

(d.) Top guns are not to be used for saluting.  
2. Where light quick-firing guns of more than one nature are carried, the heavier description are to be used for saluting, provided four or more of them form part of the armament.

3. Heavier guns than 7-inch, 64-ton guns are not to be used for the purpose of firing salutes.

4. In cases where from any special cause, a ship from which a salute in compliment to a foreign power or officer may reasonably be expected, is unable to salute, the circumstances are to be explained on the spot to the representative of such foreign power.

5. In cases where, from any special circumstances, the omission to salute cannot be explained without giving offense to a foreign power or officer, salutes are

to be fired by any ship which can possibly do so with safety, whether included in the foregoing category or not.

H. A. HERBERT,  
Secretary of the Navy.

#### DEFENSE OF CAPTAIN SHEPARD.

In his defense before the court-martial which tried him, Capt. Edwin M. Shepard, U. S. Navy, said:

I wrote the letter which is set forth in specifications, but I feel that the members of this court will not look upon it in the manner in which it is characterized. Upon the face of it, as read by the authorities in Washington, it is undoubtedly a severe criticism upon another officer, but it must be remembered that I was the one who was attacked first. I have always endeavored to do my duty thoroughly. To have this report made against me was a severe mortification, and it furthermore took me completely by surprise, as I had always heard of reports just to the contrary.

I had no ill feeling whatever toward Capt. Ponce; in fact, we had always been very friendly. For this very reason did I feel more aggrieved at his criticism. I then replied upon impulse, as I frequently do, and spoke my mind plainly. Later, I felt sorry for what I had said; not that I feared the consequences, for I had not had the slightest intimation that any action would be taken. But I did feel sorry for what I had said at the moment and ask to withdraw the letter.

No apology could be more complete than that. From the text of the Department's last letter to me I feel certain that had my letter not been mislaid, as it unfortunately was, I would not have been brought to trial before a court-martial. I can only hope that the court will look upon it as a palliating cause.

I also refer with a feeling of confidence to my record, which I thought unnecessary to bring out in the testimony, having been in the service so long, and being known to every member of this court.

#### THE HAWAIIAN FLAG ON U. S. VESSELS.

(From the Hawaiian Star.)

All who witnessed any part of the reception aboard the Philadelphia yesterday were impressed with the attention shown to President Doce and party. Both American ships were fully manned, and the Hawaiian flag floated. On the Philadelphia all the officers in full dress were up in line. The visitors were received at the landing by a lieutenant and taken into the Admiral's barge.

The ceremonies in boarding the ship were of a most elaborate character. Everything was done to indicate a welcome to President Doce and to do honor to him. The President's levee in Admiral Irwin's cabin was an affair of itself. At the request of the Admiral, a number of the ship's officers were presented. This was in addition to the final handshaking. When the visitors left there were 21 guns again; the yards of the Adams and the sides of the Philadelphia were manned. No effort was spared in showing attention to the President.

Aside from the formal proceedings, there was an evidence of regard and friendship that was noticeable and that was appreciated. Officers and men of the two Japanese ships and the Champion were interested spectators. Some of them, as well as a certain few people ashore, were surprised at the honor accorded President Doce.

The Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department has furnished all the officers' messes with mess outfits. This is a deviation from the past custom of merely supplying the commanders of vessels with utensils for their own use.

Maj. John I. Rodgers, of the 1st Artillery, has submitted to the Ordnance Department of the Army a plan for the instruction of light batteries in target practice. Major Rodgers' plan calls for an increased supply of ammunition, and for this reason, if not for any other, the plan would have to be rejected. The Ordnance officials seem kindly disposed to the plan, but there is no chance whatever of it being adopted.

The trial of machine guns for the Navy will occur on May 1, at the Indian Head Proving Grounds. A number of applications to enter the competition have been received by the Ordnance Department from reliable firms and a sharp contest may be looked for. The guns are for use on board vessels. The Department has decided to adopt two guns of two types. They must be of small caliber, using smokeless powder. Ten thousand rounds of ammunition will have to be supplied by the competitors with each gun.

A Welsh engineer has prepared designs for a vessel which he claims will attain a speed of 60 miles an hour. His proposed vessel is flat bottomed, 550 feet long, 50 feet in width, wedge-shaped at each end for 100 feet of her length, with a displacement of some 14,000 tons. Such a vessel, fitted with 16 paddle wheels, driving at 170 revolutions a minute, this sanguine inventor believes, would be propelled through the water at the rate of 60 miles an hour.

Work at Springfield on the new rifles is progressing very satisfactorily. Only twelve of the pieces have been assembled, but this number will be swelled every day now until the plant gets in good working order. It is then expected to turn out 100 rifles daily. At this rate there will be little difficulty in supplying the army within a short time. The first rifles will be issued shortly to the 2d Regiment, and after the army has been supplied the National Guard will be furnished with the piece.

The Ordnance Department of the Army has received a sample of the new belt which will be issued to the army soldiers in conjunction with the new rifles. The belt is of blue canvas so as to match the uniform and is double webbed, and will carry 100 cartridges, 50 more than the old belt. It has no buckle, being clasped by a simple contrivance, which has all the excellent qualities of a buckle, but is less weighty. The belts are being turned out rapidly and a sufficient number will be on hand to issue them with the new rifles.

A newspaper dispatch from Southampton reports Mr. G. Van Iderstine, formerly chief engineer of the dynamite cruiser "Nichero," as saying that there was never a time after leaving New York that she did not have a pressure of 160 pounds of steam. Her machine guns worked perfectly, and practice with the dynamite gun had developed great precision in striking objects at very long range. Altogether he regarded her as a very formidable warship. When lying off the coast or in harbor she was moored to a buoy instead of being anchored in the ordinary way, so that by simply knocking out a pin she could be got under way almost immediately. To get her ready for action only three minutes was required.



For the benefit of this year's West Point graduating class, we give the vacancies by regiments in the grade of 2d lieutenant at present existing: Cavalry.—One each in the 2d, 4th and 9th; three in the 5th. Artillery.—One in each of the five regiments. Infantry.—One each in the 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 15th, 18th, 20th, 22d, 23d, and 25th; two each in the 3d, 8th, 12th, 13th and 16th, and three in the 11th.



## THE STATE TROOPS.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

As the time approaches for the inauguration of the regular summer encampments by the National Guardsmen of the several States and Territories, there is a growing interest apparent among not only the guardsmen themselves, but the officers and men of the regular establishment, as well as in all things military. Especially is this true of those officers of the regular army whose duty it has been in the past to inspect, instruct and by example and personal contact to endeavor to inculcate proper military principles among our National Guardsmen. Owing to some hitch within the War Department, the inspection reports of the National Guard for 1893 do not appear to have been published. They are soon to appear, however, in publication for the Intelligence Office. Previous to that time and from 1890, the reports were rendered to the Inspector-General of the Army, who gave them very general publicity. In addition to the publication of the general remarks by the inspectors, or so much of them as was considered, a careful tabulation was also printed, from which voluminous statistics could be readily compiled and comparisons made by which the relative merits of different organizations of the same State could easily be ascertained and with considerable accuracy, so also comparisons by States.

## SEVENTH NEW YORK.—COLONEL APPLETON.

Captain Fisk, of Co. D, is very much pleased with the satisfactory condition of the company in respect to numbers, drill, discipline, and devotion on the part of the members to duty. The company drill season, from Oct. 1 to April 1, consisted of twenty-four drills. The following were present at all drills, and are hereby highly commended for their faithfulness to duty, viz.: Captain Fisk, Lieutenant Mazet, First Sergeant Towle, Quartermaster Sergeant Everdell, Sergeants Pohle and T. C. Dougherty, Corporals Snafield, Golsh, Lienau, Duryea, Barber and Veitch, Lance Corporals Townsend, Hopkins and Nichols, Privates Balch, Barnes, Best, Bouynge, Cook, Coy, Croft, Cunningham, Cutter, C. W. Darling, T. E. D. Darling, Dixon, Duryea, Floto, Garretson, Hines, B. Kipp, R. Kipp, Lasell, Lee, Miller, Millett, Morgan, Moritz, Murray, Orcutt, Putnam, Peter-son, Pollard, Robertson, Sherwood, Snyder, Solch, Sturges, Thornell, Todd, Wenige and White (53). Private G. H. Floto has completed his ten years' service and has received his cross of honor with a record of 100 per cent. of duty for the entire period. The other members of the company who have qualified for the several grades of the Cross of Honor is as follows: 20 years, Captain Fisk; 10 years, Sergt. E. R. Richards, Corp. A. J. Snafield. The name of Lieut.-Col. George Moore Smith is mentioned by an officer in the 60th Battalion as one who could best be selected to command the 60th in the event of that organization becoming a regiment. "Colonel Smith," says the officer, "represents no clique and could be relied upon to make the 60th what it should be." We most heartily indorse this officer's opinion.

## TWELFTH NEW YORK.—COL. DOWD.

The review, parade and reception given by this command at its armory on April 4 showed the regiment to better advantage than on any previous occasion this season. The steadiness of the men and the snap in executing movements were most marked. Early in the evening, before the ceremonies proper commenced, there was a most excellent guard mount, with Lieut. W. F. Judson as officer of the guard. The assembly for this event sounded at 7:15 o'clock, and the regimental assembly was sounded shortly after 8 o'clock. The regiment paraded in three battalions, commanded respectively by Maj. Leonard A. Burns and Capt. Snylie, of Co. B, who has been doing hard and earnest work for his company, the members of which appreciate his efforts, proposes to make an example of one member, who, being possessed of a swelled head, seemed to think he could do pretty much as he pleased and ignore good order and military discipline and respect to superiors. This man has held money belonging to the company since November last, and has failed to account for it, and has acted in a very insolent manner. The man, who was lately first sergeant, has been reduced to the ranks, and has taken the stand that his obligation to the company is merely a civil matter. Capt. Snylie intends to show the refractory private, first, that the best way to get along in the military is to obey the rules, and behave as a soldier should, and after a military court has got through with him the captain will then give the private all the civil law he wants, and his action is heartily indorsed by all members of the company. Co. G held a reception at the armory on April 11. An exhibition drill was first given in command of Captain Dyer, the movements being executed exceptionally well. Co. D, Captain Barnard, will hold its entertainment and reception at the Lenox Lyceum on Monday evening, April 16. The reception is tendered Commo. David Banks, the well-known yachtsman, in return for the many courtesies extended the company by him during a visit of Co. D to New London last fall. The Old Guard of the regiment will hold its annual reunion and dinner on Saturday evening, April 21, in the handsome banquet hall of the Manhattan Athletic Club, Madison avenue and 45th street. The annual meeting and election of officers will take place at 6 o'clock, and the dinner at 7:30. A special and novel entertainment will be provided, and some eloquent speakers are promised. It is also hoped that a roster of the regiment in its first three months' campaign during the rebellion may be distributed to those present. The committee in charge are Col. John Ward, 38 West 37th street, New York; Maj.-Gen. D. Butterfield, 616 Fifth avenue, New York; Capt. C. E. Sprague, 54 West 32d street, New York; Capt. W. H. Schwalbe, 362 Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Col. H. A. Gildersleeve and Col. E. M. Z. Ehlers.

## 90TH BATTALION NEW YORK.—MAJ. DUFFY.

The rifle shoot for the Ryan medal has been won by the team from Co. D, Capt. Desmond, who have put up the best record ever made in the armory, as well as making a score teams from other regiments with much better facilities for shooting would find it difficult to equal, especially under conditions experienced by the team of Co. D, with a range full of smoke and gas, there being no adequate system of ventilation. The conditions of the match were teams of 20 men, each firing five shots per man at 200 and 500-yard targets. The aggregate score of the winning team was 844 points out of a possible 1,000. Co. K, Capt. Lynch, was second with 810 points. The other scores were: Co. I, 697; Co. C, 606, and Co. A, 578. Co. K was looked upon as a sure winner, and the result was a great surprise. Some dissatisfaction is expressed with the conduct of the match.

Co. D, Capt. Desmond, has fitted up its room with a new carpet and decorations, and it is now very inviting. It is considered very unfortunate that the commanding officer of the battalion should have allowed orders he had received from the Governor, through the Brigade Commander, to be delayed over a week, and that he acted with great indiscretion cannot be denied. The Major received the orders promptly from General Fitzgerald, and in failing to carry them out until almost forced to, he ignored the cardinal principles of the soldier—"a prompt obedience to orders." This is the foundation of the military establishment, and if a willful ignoring of same is pursued, it should be severely dealt with. The unpleasant notoriety in connection with the Major's arraignment of General McGrath, was all due to the failure to carry out orders promptly. It is charitable to conclude that the Major could hardly have counted on himself at the time he made the remarks against the Inspector-General. The matter will be the subject of official inquiry, and a proper solution of the difficulty made. Applications to muster in two new companies have been sent to Albany by Lieutenants O'Brien and McCrystal, and the men enrolled seem to have been carefully selected.

In response to an invitation from ex-Lieut.-Col. Jas. Moran, 60th N. Y., to meet him at a reception on April 6, in Leitch Hall, the members of the disbanded companies of the 60th turned out in full force. Ex-Capt. Ryan opened the meeting and stated the members had been called together to celebrate the elevation of the 60th again to a regiment, steps in this direction having already been taken in the formation of a new company by Lieut. McCrystal. Capt. Ryan also informed the assembly that such of them as desired could apply to be enrolled in the new companies forming. Lieut.-Col. Moran spoke a few words, in which he stated speechmaking was not the object of the reception. "I merely want to inform you what the Governor personally assured me some time ago, that the 60th was again to be restored to a regiment, and in the authorization given Lieut. McCrystal to form a new company, the first step toward making the 60th a regiment has commenced. We want to help the work by securing first-class men, and I hope you will not forget this. Fill up the 60th and make it the grandest regiment in the State," Capt. Ryan said he felt dry, and called for beer, which, with other refreshments, were served to the guests, and the remainder of the evening was spent in singing and recitation.

Major Duffy orders drills by battalion as follows: Co. A, 1, K, April 16 and 24; C and D, April 19 and 26. Theoretical instruction for commissioned officers will be given on April 18 and 25.

## SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK.—COL. GREENE.

The opening celebration of the regiment at its new armory will be held next Friday evening (April 20), when the grand allegory of "War and Song" will be given from 8 until 10 o'clock, which will be followed by a reception and dancing. There will be a chorus of 500 voices, an orchestra of 100 and military band. The following episodes of the great war will be represented: The power of patriotic song; the uprising of the North; on the field; the struggle ("Battle Fantasia"); after the battle and return of the veterans. Then there will be a grand military display by members of the 71st Regiment, 2d Battery, and war veterans, including Duryea's Zouaves. The committee of arrangements are Col. F. V. Greene, Lieut.-Col. W. A. C. Clayton, and Lieut. E. B. Bruch, 71st Regiment; Maj. A. P. Montant, 1st Brig. staff; Capt. David Wilson, 2d Battery; Lieut. H. W. Hedge, Sig. Corps, and Col. C. F. Homer, Veteran Association, 71st Regiment.

A library committee has been appointed, consisting of Chaplain Van De Water, Lieutenants Clark and Bruch. A committee to nominate a candidate for junior major has also been appointed as well as a committee to consider changes in the bill of dress. Among other things proposed is the wearing of a sash and plume by officers.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Adjt.-Gen. Dalton announces the troops of the State, excepting the 1st Infantry and Naval Brigade, will hold the annual encampments this year as follows: 1st Brigade, Gen. B. F. Bridges, at South Framingham, June 5 to 9; 2d Brigade, Gen. B. F. Peach, Jr., South Framingham, July 17 to 21; 1st Corps of Cadets, Lieut.-Col. T. F. Edmunds, at Hingham, July 10 to 14. The annual drill of the 1st Corps of Cadets will be held at Hingham July 9. The 2d Corps of Cadets will encamp at Essex, Aug. 7 to 11, and the annual drill will be held at Essex, Aug. 6.

No enlisted man will perform camp duty unless enlisted 30 days before the tour of duty. Brigade commanders will assume control of the State camp ground (excepting the arsenal and buildings immediately adjoining) on the day prior to the encampment of their respective commands.

In addition to other duties at camp there will be target practice and regimental rifle matches will be shot. Gen. Dalton also announces that for a better disposition of the State force, light batteries A, B and C are reduced to 4-gun batteries. One galling gun will be assigned to each regiment of infantry, and commanding officers of same will see that all troops in the armory to which the gun is assigned are drilled and instructed in handling the same.

Col. Geo. F. Hall, Inspector General of Rifle Practice, of Massachusetts, has compiled some statistics relative to the progress of rifle shooting in that State, and says: "At the close of the target season of 1893 the number of efficient marksmen returned was over 4,400, a gain of 1,000 over the previous year, and that with the single exception of the year 1890 there has been a steady increase in numbers since 1882. The statistics, as taken from the Adjutant-General's report, are as follows: 1882, 1,888; 1883, 2,545; 1884, 795; 1885, 1,058; 1886, 1,440; 1887, 1,807; 1888, 2,336; 1889, 2,610; 1890, 2,549; 1891, 2,828; 1892, 3,401; 1893, 4,408. It is expected that the number of marksmen returned at the close of this year will be much increased. The increased range of the new magazine rifle (30 cal.) using smokeless powder, will call for a greater degree of skill and marksmanship, and the time is not far distant when certain qualifications as a marksman will be an imperative condition for continued membership in the militia."

## VARIOUS.

Ex-Ordinance Sergt. Frank Stuart, the crack shot of the 69th N. Y., has joined the 71st N. Y.

The 14th N. Y., Colonel Mitchell, will parade for review at its armory on May 23, and the veterans of the regiment will also take part.

The 3d Battery, N. Y., Capt. H. S. Rasquin, will be reviewed at its armory on April 25 and medals for long service will also be presented.

In the competition for the Macauley medals among the field and staff officers of the 12th N. Y., Maj. C. S. Burns made the highest score, 80 points.

The scores of the several companies in the 14th N. Y., in the shoot for the Rice banner, stands as follows: Co. B, 375; A, 301; C, 304; H, 281, and D, 174.

Adjutant-General Cameron, of North Carolina, under date of April 6, announces the muster in of a new company at Elkin, which is to be assigned to the 4th Regiment, as Co. B.

Adj.-Gen. A. D. Ayling, of New Hampshire, announces that Brig.-Gen. Jerry P. Wellman, Insp.-Gen., is directed to make the usual spring inspection of the New Hampshire National Guard.

Capt. W. C. Fisk, of Co. D, 7th N. Y., was on April 6 presented with a gold cross of honor by the members of his company as a token of esteem. The gift represents 20 years' service.

The annual invitation ball of the 1st Battery, N. Y., Capt. Louis Wendel, will be held at the armory of that command, on Monday evening, April 16, commencing at 8:30 o'clock, and the usual happy time is anticipated.

The National Guard of the State of Washington consists of 4 troops of cavalry and 22 companies of infantry. The total strength of the organization, according to recent returns, is 1,702. The authorized strength is 4 companies of cavalry and 30 companies of infantry.

In the sharpshooters' match shot at the armory range of the 7th N. Y., on April 7, the following were the five best scores: Corp. J. Milhman, Co. E, 68; Corp. A. Stevens, Co. F, 68; Corp. G. M. Carnochan, Co. K, 66; Private W. N. Bavler, Co. C, 66; Corp. W. Smith, Co. C, 65.

Co. F, 14th N. Y. Regiment, are going to organize a veteran corps and all veterans of the command are requested to meet in the company quarters on Tuesday, April 17, at 8:30 p. m. Co. F was organized in 1861 in the South Congressional Church, and was known as the Carroll guards.

The 21st Sep. Co., of Troy, was inspected on April 12 by Insp.-Gen. T. H. McGrath. The 10th Battalion was inspected on April 16, the 6th Sep. Co., on April 17, and the 19th Sep. Co., on April 18. Notices of inspections is in no case more than five days, and the 21st Sep. Co. only had three days.

The veterans of the 9th N. Y. will hold their annual dinner at Sherry's on Thursday evening, April 19, and a large attendance is expected. The event will celebrate the departure of the regiment to the front in 1861. On Saturday evening, April 14, the veterans will shoot for the Mail prizes, at the armory range of the regiment.

Maj.-Gen. J. W. Plume, National Guard of New Jersey, directs that the annual inspection of troops comprised in the division be made by the inspectors of brigades between the 1st and 31st of May next. The inspection may be made either by company or battalion at such times within the dates above mentioned as the brigade commanders may direct.

The games of the 23d N. Y., held in its armory April 7, proved very successful, there being a large attendance and good sport. The net receipts are to be used in fitting up the gymnasium in the new armory. The silver cup offered to the company scoring the greatest number of points was won by Co. F, and the medal offered for the best individual performance was won by W. C. Onderdonk, Co. B. The number of points scored by the different companies were as follows: F, 24; K, 20; E, 19; A, 18.

On Wednesday evening, April 18, a match bowling contest is to take place at the armory of the 47th N. Y., between a picked team taken from the officers of the 14th N. Y., and of the 47th Regiment. The team of the former is composed of Maj. A. L. Kline, Adjt. John Foote, Capt. J. J. Dixon, Q. M. Fred Shipman and Lieut. J. Jennings. The team of the 47th Regiment will be made up thus: Col. John S. Eddy, Maj. William H. Eddy, Lieut. Fred De Bailey, Capt. William Fish and Capt. Fred Peoble.

At the regular meeting of Co. H, 7th Regiment, on April 9, Col. Appleton presented to Capt. Charles E. Lydecker the Gold Cross of Honor for twenty years' faithful service. The cross had been purchased by the members of the company, and was presented to the captain as a token of their esteem. On the same evening Capt. Lydecker presented to Lieut. Charles S. Clark, of Co. C, 71st Regiment (formerly a corporal in Co. H, 7th), a very handsome dress sword and belt which Lieut. Clark's former comrades had purchased for him, to show their appreciation of his 100 per cent. service for over 16 years and his long and arduous service as editor of the "7th Regiment Gazette."

The Boston "Globe" of April 9 says: "Capt. James B. Dewson, of the 'famous New York 7th,' a Boston boy, and popularly known in the 2d Corps Cadets, M. V. M., as the giver of the 'Dewson' medal, today observes the 24th anniversary of his enlistment in G Company of the 7th, which he joined as private April 8, 1870, and reached his captaincy May 31, 1893. A New York paper says of him: 'Capt. Dewson is a general favorite in the regiment, and although he is affectionately dubbed 'Baby Dewson' he is not a chicken by any means. He is of liberal avoirdupois with a commanding presence. His ability as an officer is well known, and his fame for being one of the boys need not be dwelt upon. Capt. Dewson enters heartily into all military work, and is an expert shot with the revolver as well as the rifle.'"

The twenty-fifth annual games of the 7th N. Y., held at the armory on April 7, were a great success both as to attendance, management and excellence of sports. There was great interest manifested as to which company would score the greatest number of points and win the Nesbitt banner. Company F held it for several years past, but this year Co. B made a most determined effort to gain it, and succeeded. The number of points gained by each company is as follows: B, 56; F, 31; D, 30; A, 22; H, 19; K, 17; G, 13; E, 9; C, 5 and I, 6. In the half-mile walk L. Collins, of Co. F, broke the armory record by covering the distance in 3:19 1-5, which beats the record 1:1-3 seconds. In the high jump, F. M. Edwards, also of Co. F, broke the armory record by one inch, covering a height of 5 feet 8 inches.

## COMING EVENTS.

April 16.—Entertainment and reception, Co. D, 12th N. Y., at Lenox Lyceum, N. Y. City.

April 16.—Calico hop, 1st Battery, N. Y., at armory.

April 19.—Annual dinner, 7th Regiment Veterans.

April 21.—Annual dinner of Old Guard, 12th N. Y., at Manhattan Athletic Club.

April 21.—Athletic games, 1st Regiment and Naval Brigade, South Armory, Boston.

April 23.—Review of 13th N. Y.

April 23.—Review of 8th Battalion, N. Y.

April 23.—Entry 13th N. Y. into new armory.

April 28.—Dramatic entertainment, Co. A, 13th N. Y., at Criterion Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y.

May 11.—Review of 60th N. Y., at Madison Square Garden.

May 23.—Anniversary dinner of Co. C, 22d N. Y., at Arena.

May 23.—Review of 14th N. Y., at armory.

June 5 to 9.—Camp of 1st Brigade M. V. M., at South Framingham, Mass.

July 9.—Annual drill, 1st Cadets, M. V. M., Wingham, Mass.

July 10 to 14.—Camp of 1st Corps of Cadets, M. V. M., at Wingham, Mass.

July 17 to 21.—Camp of 2d Brigade, M. V. M., South Framingham, Mass.

Aug. 6.—Annual drill, 2d Cadets, M. V. M., Essex.



## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S. R.—Rear-Admiral Gherardi will be retired for age Nov. 20, 1894.

Chicago.—The Second Comptroller has decided that general service clerks and messengers are entitled, on retirement, to the benefits of the Act of Aug. 4, 1854.

H. N. L.—Chevrons to indicate rank are worn as follows: On uniform coat and blouse points down, above the elbow; on overcoat, below the elbow, with points one-half inch above the cuff.

J. G. N. asks: Have you a publication entitled "Chemistry of Paints and Painting," by Professor Church? Answer.—Address D. Van Nostrand Co., 23 Murray street, N. Y. City. Price, \$1.75.

Rubber.—Waterproof overcoats are authorized to be worn "when necessary, in the field, on fatigue; other duty involving exposure to rainy or other inclement weather." (See par. 1826, A. R., as modified in G. 689, A. G. O., Dec 17, 1889.)

G. A. S. asks: Will you kindly give me the names of places where the various navy yards of the United States are located? Answer.—Boston, Mass.; Portsmouth, N. H.; New York, N. Y.; League Island, Pa.; Washington, D. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Pensacola, Fla.; Mare Island, Cal.

Reader.—The clerks in the staff departments of the Army in Washington, D. C., are appointed through the Civil Service. Clerks of staff officers at military posts, there are not many—are usually appointed by the officers themselves. If you consult an army list it will give you a good idea where to write for information.

W. A. H. asks when the schoolship St. Mary's will arrive at New York and when she will next start on a cruise. Answer.—The St. Mary's is now at New York, but expects to sail on April 20. See the Army and Navy Journal of April 7, page 559, for details as to her cruise, and read it each week for further information.

Apache.—According to your statements you are entitled to re-enlistment pay, making your pay \$16 per month. You had better, however, submit the question officially to the Adjutant-General of the Army, through your company commander, and have the matter officially decided so that hereafter there may be no question.

S. C.—Indian scouts are only enlisted for six months at a time.

R. J. P. asks "If a man who has fired five consecutive years at target practice is required to fire the second season course upon re-enlisting in another regiment, he having never missed a target season?" Answer.—Yes. (See par. 352, Small Arms Firing Reg.)

H. A. S.—Post chaplains have the rank of captains of infantry (Sec. 7, Act March 2, 1867). Their pay on the active list is that of a 1st lieutenant not mounted; on the retired list 75 per cent. of the pay (salary and increase) of his rank. The final statements of a discharged soldier, or their value in the hands of a paymaster, cannot be attached by a civil court for debt.

Constant Reader asks where the headquarters of the New York Naval Reserve are located. Answer.—The headquarters of the 1st Battalion of Naval Militia are

on the New Hampshire, foot of East 28th street, N. Y. city. This command was first known as the Naval Reserve, but its proper title now is Naval Militia. There is a Naval Reserve Association, of which Mr. H. L. Satterlee, a lieutenant in the Naval Battalion, is president.

E. S. asks if there is a book printed relating to State Naval Reserves, the duties of its officers, etc. Answer.—"Customs of the Service," published by A. H. Dutton, of the Boston "Globe," Boston, Mass., is a good book. Then there is the infantry tactics of the Navy and the ordnance instructions issued by the Navy Department for the new caliber guns. Write to Commander Miller, 1st Naval Battalion, for a copy of his last report. Address U. S. S. New Hampshire, foot of East 28th street, New York. There is no special work on Naval Militia that we know of.

R. C. K. asks in what month and year the 55th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., was disbanded, who was the last colonel and whether the 55th Regiment participated in the Orange riot of 1871 (actively, or was it held in readiness at its armory)? Answer.—The records of the adjutant-general show that the 55th Regiment, National Guard, was disbanded pursuant to General Orders, No. 31, General Headquarters, dated Dec. 18, 1875. The regiment was at the date of its disbandment under the command of Col. Edward Gilson. The whole of the 1st Division was under arms during the Orange riot in 1871, but it appears from the report of the division commander that the 55th Regiment was one of the organizations not ordered out of their armories.

H. H. H. asks: Can you name a few books treating of Army life in the far West, with publishers? Answer.—"Army Sacrifices," by Gen. James B. Fry, Van Nostrand, N. Y.; "Army Life on the Border," by Colonel Marcy, Harper's, 1893; "Our Wild Indians," by Col. R. I. Dodge, A. D. Worthington & Co., Hartford, Conn.; "The Battle of the Big Hole," by G. O. Shields, Rand, McNally & Co., N. Y.; "Horse, Foot and Dragoon," by R. F. Zogbaum, Harper's, N. Y., 1888; "Chief Joseph, His Pursuit and Capture," by General Howard, Lee & Shepard, Boston; "War Path and River," by John F. Finerty, 79 Dearborn street, Chicago; "Boots and Saddles," by Mrs. E. R. Custer, Tending on the Plains, by Mrs. E. R. Custer, C. L. Webster & Co., N. Y., 1887; "The Bravest 500," by Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, G. W. Dillingham, N. Y.; "On the Border with Crook," by Capt. J. G. Bourke, U. S. A., Chas. Scribner's Sons, N. Y.; "My Life on the Plains," by General Custer, Sheldon & Co., N. Y., and "The Plains of the Great West," by Col. R. I. Dodge, Putnam's, N. Y.

H. R.—We naturally turn to the editor when we find ourselves unable to obtain items of desired information. So I come to you to inquire what regimental organization of volunteers was first effected in 1861 following the call of the President for 75,000 men. I would be glad to learn the date of the organization of this first regiment, and the hour also. What regiment first responded to orders and departed from the place where organized; at what hour and date? Answer.—April 12, 1861, hostilities began with the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, which surrendered April 14. April 15, President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling for 75,000 men for three months. That day Senator Wilson of

Massachusetts, telegraphed to the Governor of Massachusetts, asking in behalf of the Government for 20 companies of State troops, to be forwarded immediately to the capital, and there mustered into service. The 8th Massachusetts was the first regiment to respond. Gen. Edw. W. Hinks, late Colonel, U. S. A., retired, was at that time adjutant of the 8th. He reports that the first company to report in Boston was Company C, Capt. Knott V. Martin, and Company H, Capt. Francis Broadman, were the first companies of the regiment to report at Faneuil Hall, leaving Faneuil Hall at half-past 7 o'clock a. m., April 16, 1861, and arriving in Boston about 9 o'clock a. m. April 16 and 17 the companies of the 8th were recruited to the average of about 80 men. The 6th Mass., Colonel Jones, however, left for the seat of war before the 8th, departing from Boston "on the evening" of April 17. The colonel of the 4th Mass., Colonel Packard, claims, however, that "the 4th left Boston before any other." He tells this story as to how recruits were obtained for Co. H, of Quincy, by Adjutant Walker: "He had just one hour and a half to do what he intended, as the regiment was ordered to be off at 3 p. m. Sending men to break open the company's armory and boxes, he marched through the place, gathering recruits. Nineteen men fell in behind him, mostly without any leave-taking, in their working dresses. Returning to the armory, each man received arms and equipment, and were immediately marched to the depot, and by half-past 2 were at Faneuil Hall. We think that this was the first instance of such recruiting in the war. These nineteen men were almost as poorly clothed as Falsstaff's recruits, but had hearts throbbing with heroic patriotism. One man said: 'I wish to see my wife.' 'No time for leave-taking,' was the Adjutant's reply; 'fall in!' Fall in he did. Another said: 'Do you want an Irishman in your company?' 'Do you believe in the old flag? If you do, fall in.' And he fell in in his shirt sleeves, sending for his coat."

She—"They say that persons of opposite qualities make the happiest marriages." He—"That's why I'm looking for a girl with money."—"Truth."

At the Whist Party.—Wife—"Come, let's go home; it is 11 o'clock, and you know you didn't come home till 1 this morning." Husband—"That's just it—you surely can't expect me to come home twice in one day?"—"Fliegende Blaetter."

A crusty old Welsh Deacon was asked for the loan of the schoolroom for a concert. He granted the request on the understanding that no comic songs should be sung. The concert took place, and "Ta-ra-ra boom-de-aye" was sung. The Welsh Deacon's curiosity was aroused by the applause. He asked what "Ta-ra-ra boom-de-aye" meant, and he was told that it was Greek for Halleluia. Sunday was the church anniversary. The preacher held forth and the Deacon began shouting "Amen, amen, dolech iddo," etc., and all present were convulsed when he burst out "Ta-ra-ra boom-de-aye."—"Industrial World."

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#### BIRTHS.

McRAE—April 5, to the wife of Lieut. James H. McRae, a daughter.

#### MARRIED.

CHAMBERLAINE — SMITH.—At St. Andrew's Church, Washington, D. C., April 11, 1894, Lieut. William Chamberlaine, 1st U. S. Art., to Miss Margaret Smith, daughter of Maj. Frank G. Smith, 2d U. S. Art.

DE KNIGHT—JOHNSON.—At Bath Beach, N. Y., April 4, 1894, Edward W. De Knight to Miss Daisy, daughter of Capt. Lewis Johnson, 24th U. S. Inf.

MILLS—LEE.—At San Francisco, Cal., April 10, 1894, Lieut. Stephen Crosby Mills, 12th U. S. Inf., to Miss Lillian Lee, daughter of Col. J. G. C. Lee, U. S. Army.

TAILER—STIRLING.—On Saturday, April 7, 1894, at Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, by Rev. Maltbie B. Babcock, J. Lee Tailer, of New York, and Marie Yates Stirling, daughter of Comdr. Yates Stirling, U. S. Navy.

#### DIED.

BURNHAM.—At his home in Henrico county, Va., April 10, 1894, Lieut.-Col. Horace B. Burnham, U. S. Army, retired.

COMLY.—At Woodbury, N. J., April 10, Annie P. Comly, sister of Lieut. S. P. Comly, U. S. Navy.

MCANANEY.—At Fort Yates, N. D., April 2, 1894, Lieut. W. D. McAnaney, 8th U. S. Cavalry.

RHODES.—At Delaware, O., April 1, 1894, Major Dudley Rhodes U. S. Vols., father of Lieut. C. D. Rhodes, 6th U. S. Cav.

SKILES.—At Highlands, Colo., April 6, John W. Skiles, formerly captain 23d Ohio Vols., father of the wife of Lieut. Geo. L. Byram, 1st U. S. Cavalry, and of the wife of Dr. W. E. Sabin, formerly A. A. Surgeon, U. S. A.

WILLCOX.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., April 10, Margaret Johnston Willcox, infant daughter of Lieut. E. F. Willcox, U. S. Army, and the late Margaret Johnston Willcox.

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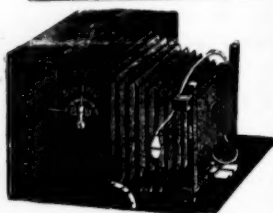
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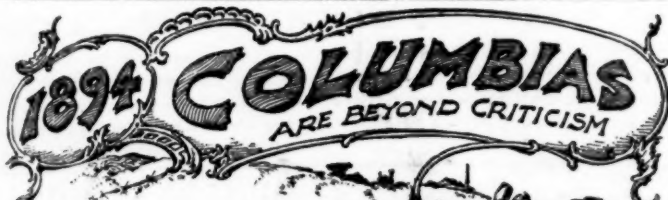


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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1894.

## TRIAL OF LIEUT. MANEY

For the Shooting of Captain Hedberg at  
Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Great interest has been aroused in Army circles in the trial of Lieut. J. A. Maney, 15th Inf., for the shooting of Capt. Alfred Hedberg, at Fort Sheridan, on the 30th of October last. Lieutenant Maney was indicted for murder by the Federal grand jury, in the Northern District of Illinois, and under a plea of self-defense he was released after a short term of confinement, under bail of \$15,000.

The case is being tried in the Federal Court at Chicago, before Judge Peter S. Grosscup and a jury. United States Attorney Milchrist appearing for the government, and W. S. Forrest, the criminal lawyer, who defended the Cronin murderers, appearing for Lieutenant Maney. The taking of testimony began on Tuesday morning, April 17, of this week, and a great throng of people crowded the courtroom, and scattered about could be seen the blue cloth and the gold lace of the uniform of the Regular Army. Mrs. Hedberg, in deep mourning, sat by the side of the U. S. attorney. As the dramatic incidents of the tragedy were related by the eye-witnesses, Mrs. Hedberg was frequently overcome with emotion and once had to leave the room, while the post surgeon related the dying declarations of the deceased officer. The session of Tuesday morning was taken up by formal proof of the government title and possession of the military reservation of Fort Sheridan. Dr. George J. Newgarden, Assistant Surgeon at the post, who was called to attend Captain Hedberg, described the position in which he was lying and the nature of the wound, together with the treatment applied by him, and said that while, theoretically, the patient had a chance for recovery, as a matter of fact, the wound was an absolutely fatal one. He identified the packages found in the road there near Captain Hedberg, and the revolver found in his hip pocket.

It was a five-barrel Smith & Wesson 38 caliber, every chamber loaded. Mr. Forrest asked him if there was any knife in the clothes, and the witness says there was not. The witness identified the cap as the one worn by Captain Hedberg, and Mr. Forrest asked:

Q.—I will ask you whether or not this kind of a cap is not one that is very readily tipped forward? A.—Yes; very. I cannot stoop over without losing my cap generally.

Q.—How could that bullet have passed through the left side of the trousers and the right hand of the coat? A.—It could not if the coat was plumb.

Q.—Could it, if the coat was thrown back in this way? (Mr. Forrest gave an imitation of a man reaching for a revolver in his pocket.) A.—I think so.

This question and answer drew forth an objection from Mr. Milchrist, but the Court said it would allow it as part of the direct examination.

The object of the question, of course, was to show that at the time Lieutenant Maney fired the fatal shot, Captain Hedberg was in the act of reaching for his revolver. The witness stated that Hedberg's revolver was in his right-hand hip pocket when he was lying on the ground in front of the cavalry stable.

Mr. Milchrist then brought out the fact that Captain Hedberg had broken his wrist June 19 last, and had been absent from duty on account of that injury Aug. 26. He then tried to prove that on account of this injury Captain Hedberg's arm at the time of this shooting was so weak as to render him unfit to engage in a contest requiring the exercise of any great physical strength.

Claude E. Johnson, a private in the Seventh Cav-

alry, was one of the eye-witnesses of the shooting. His testimony was as follows:

Q.—State all you saw and what was done there. A.—I first saw Captain Hedberg coming from the Quartermaster's office about 2 o'clock. I was guarding prisoners. One of the prisoners called my attention to Lieutenant Maney coming from the Adjutant's office and I paid no more attention to him until after Captain Hedberg had passed us and turned the corner around the stables. After Captain Hedberg had passed us about 20 yards, I should think, Lieutenant Maney drew his pistol and told him to stop and draw his pistol. Captain Hedberg says: "I haven't a pistol." Lieutenant Maney says: "You have." Captain Hedberg said he had not, and they kept advancing toward one another until they got opposite that door in the stable. Captain Hedberg had some bundles in his arms.

Q.—Can you tell anything that was said more than you have stated. A.—I heard Lieutenant Maney call Captain Hedberg a liar. Captain Hedberg replied something that I could not hear.

Mr. Forrest asked the witness if he had not testified before Judge Grosscup on the application to release Lieutenant Maney on bail, and when the witness said he had, Mr. Forrest asked him if he did not state at the time that Captain Hedberg had the two packages under one arm. This the witness denied, saying that he had said "under his arms." At this point an adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock.

On the reassembling of Court, Mr. Forrest proceeded with a lengthy cross-examination of the witness with a view of impeaching his testimony by showing a variance between his evidence as given on this trial and his sworn statements before Judge Grosscup on the petition to admit the defendant to bail. The witness, however, adhered to his former statement that when he first saw Lieutenant Maney he saw him take the pistol out of his pocket, and his evidence was to the effect that Captain Hedberg followed Lieutenant Maney 15 or 20 feet while Maney held the pistol at his head. Mr. Forrest made an effort to get into evidence an affidavit made by the witness before Lieutenant-Colonel Ovenshine, but the Court excluded it.

Capt. George A. Cornish, who was officer of the day at Fort Sheridan the day of the tragedy, testified that he received from Lieutenant Maney, a large Colts Navy revolver, of an old-fashioned 45-caliber pattern, which weapon Lieutenant Maney used.

Sergt. Carl Copeland saw Lieutenant Maney a few minutes before the shooting. He was coming from the barracks toward the coalsheds, and saw Captain Hedberg 15 or 20 minutes previous to the shooting in the Quartermaster's office. He was making some purchases there. He next saw him as he was approaching the coalshed. He kept on walking until he got to the southeast corner of the stables and then he turned north.

Q.—Did Captain Hedberg have the bundles in his arms at the time that he was shot? A.—No sir, he did not; he had just dropped them.

When Captain Hedberg was shot he took two or three steps backwards, and says, "Now, you have shot me." He said that twice and then he fell. He tried to rise up, and he rose up to a sitting position and fell back again.

Q.—Now tell what occurred in your own way. A.—I turned round and I saw Lieutenant Maney having a pistol levelled on Captain Hedberg. He stood still and was up by Capt. Hedberg. Captain Hedberg was about 25 yards from the southeast corner of the stable, and Lieutenant Maney spoke to Captain Hedberg, but what he said I did not hear. Captain Hedberg made some reply to him, but I did not understand that either, and then Lieutenant Maney spoke in a louder voice so we could hear it, and he says: "Go on and get it," or words to that effect.

Q.—Go on and get it? A.—Yes. At the same time they approached one another until they came within about three feet of each other, and then they stopped there talking awhile. The conversation I did not overhear. And then they started to kicking.

Q.—Who started the kicking. If you know? A.—I think Lieutenant Maney kicked Hedberg first, or started to push him, like pushing him away from him. Then they started scuffling, and Captain Hedberg changed his parcels from one hand to another. Then Captain Hedberg dropped his parcels on the ground. During that scuffling Lieutenant Maney was trying to get away from him; he backed away from him and backed down the incline toward the stable and while he was scuffling there the shot went off.

Q.—What do you mean by scuffling? A.—They were trying to hit one another.

Q.—Now, then, tell the jury in what way. A.—Captain Hedberg commenced trying to strike him over the shoulder like that (indicating) and Lieutenant Maney, with his left hand, was trying to ward it off, and in his right hand he held his six-shooter; with his left he was warding the strokes from him, and at the same time backing toward the stables when the shot went off. Hedberg backed down, stepped back onto the road facing west, put his hand over this way (indicating hand on abdomen) and said: "You shot me." He repeated that word about three times, turned around and fell toward the east. I ran up to him and said: "Lieutenant Maney, hadn't I better go and get a doctor?" and he says "Yes." I turned around and told the sentry to come down, and directed one sentry to take a prisoner and run down to the stables and get an ambulance, and the others to stay there. I, myself, ran up for the doctor, and I left the drill orderly at the infantry drill hall, and I thought he would be a faster man to go than I, and I sent him after the doctor and I came back. When I came back I unbuttoned Captain Hedberg's trousers and tried to stop the flow of blood, me and the prisoner Etzel, and waited there until the doctor came.

Q.—Did you hear Captain Hedberg say anything after you went up there? A.—No sir, I did not.

Q.—Did you hear Lieutenant Maney say anything after you went up there? A.—No, sir; yes; Lieutenant Maney told me; he says: "Sergeant, see if the captain has any pistol; take that pistol out of his pocket." I looked up to him, and says: "Do you mean me?" and he says "Yes." Still I didn't obey his orders, but looked at him. He turned around and says, "Never mind," turned around and walked off.

Q.—Did you see any person reach down there and feel in Captain Hedberg's pocket or pull back his garments to see whether he was armed or not; whether he had a revolver? A.—Not that I can remember.

Q.—Let me ask you whether you heard any person say while there. "He lied; he said he was unarmed"? A.—Oh, I beg your pardon; while I was there after I came back, Lieutenant Maney, that is, before he told me to take the pistol away from him, he came around and reached under Captain Hedberg's coat and felt his pocket, and said, "He told me he was not armed, and he has got a pistol in his pocket."

Alfred Treggett, an enlisted man, of the 15th Infantry, testified to hearing Captain Hedberg and Lieutenant Maney quarreling and using profane language, and I seen Lieutenant Maney have his pistol in that position, with the muzzle pointing toward Captain Hedberg. Captain Hedberg called Lieutenant Maney a scoundrel, and other hard words were used on both sides which I could not catch at that distance. Captain Hedberg made a motion to throw Lieutenant Maney's pistol to one side or grasp it, and after that he struck Lieutenant Maney, and Lieutenant Maney stepped back a few paces and lowered his revolver; held his pistol in that position, he dopped it down a little from Captain Hedberg's breast, and he fired, and the ball struck Captain Hedberg and he fell over on the ground.

Q.—Did you hear Captain Hedberg say anything? A.—I heard him say to Maney, "You have shot me, you coward," or words to that effect.

Q.—Now then, what did you do, or what was done there? A.—Lieutenant Maney, he says, "Come here, you fellows," and we went up, and he gave instructions to the sergeant to see about the doctor, and Sergeant Copeland sent one of the men after the ambulance, and I stooped down and held Captain Hedberg's head in my hands, awaiting the arrival of the hospital corps.

Q.—What did Lieutenant Maney do after you went



up to where Captain Hedberg was lying? A.—Lieutenant Maney stood around awhile, and then he came around and put his hand in under Captain Hedberg's coat, and said, "It is there; he swore he was unarmed." That is the remark that Lieutenant Maney passed at that time.

Q.—How far were these two men apart when you went into the coat shed to get out of the way of Lieutenant Maney's pistol? A.—About 35 yards apart.

Q.—When you first saw Lieutenant Maney, you may state whether or not you saw a pistol in his hand? A.—I seen Lieutenant Maney draw his pistol. He drew it from the side pocket.

On cross-examination, Treggett testified that he had an idea there would be shooting on both sides. This might have been suggested by the fact that Captain Hedberg changed his parcel from the right to the left arm and dipped his head to the right side. That impression may have been strengthened by the fact that the man was coming down the road with a gun in his hand and you might have thought that if the other fellow had a gun he might use it to protect himself.

William Edwards testified that he saw Captain Hedberg turn the corner of the south stable, and Lieutenant Maney coming from the north end, and they approached each other. Lieutenant Maney got within about 40 yards, as near as he could judge, of Captain Hedberg, and then he stopped and drew his pistol, and pointed it directly at Captain Hedberg. Captain Hedberg had a couple of packages, one under his left arm and one under his right arm, and he changed the package from his right arm and put them both under his left. Edwards ran into the coach to get out of the range of the pistol. They were quarreling with each other, and using profane language. Lieutenant Maney had his pistol pointed at Captain Hedberg's face, and Captain Hedberg dropped his bundles and tried to grab the pistol, and then Lieutenant Maney shot Captain Hedberg and Captain Hedberg fell, and says, "You have shot me, you have shot me, you scoundrel," and staggered and fell. Lieutenant Maney, was, he judges, 2 feet higher than Captain Hedberg.

W. L. Cahley testified as to Captain Hedberg's purchases at the Quartermaster's office. Herman Bartels, an enlisted man of the 15th Infantry, testified that he "saw Lieutenant Maney draw his revolver and point it at Captain Hedberg, and heard him say: 'I am going to shoot you.' I heard them call each other bad names, and seen Captain Hedberg walk up and say something to Lieutenant Maney, but I didn't understand what he said, and then I saw Lieutenant Maney kick at Captain Hedberg, seen him kick between his legs. Captain Hedberg was trying to kick back, kicked at him, but I do not think he touched him, though. Then I seen Captain Hedberg drop his bundles and run up to Lieutenant Maney and hit him in the face. Lieutenant Maney was pointing his p's.o. at him again, and told him: 'I am going to shoot you, I am going to shoot you,' he says. Captain Hedberg says: 'Go ahead and shoot me, then,' and at the same time Lieutenant Maney lowered his pistol a little and fired. They were about three feet apart; Lieutenant Maney was on the higher ground.

Mr. Forrest, on cross-examination, induced the witness to say in substance that as Lieutenant Maney fired the shot, he lowered the revolver so as to shoot at the knees or feet of Captain Hedberg.

Ord. Sergt. Milden-Wilson identified the revolver as one issued to Lieutenant Maney Oct. 5, 1893, "for target practice, as he said."

This testimony was deemed as of considerable importance by the government, as it is the day after the defendant had written Captain Hedberg, threatening to take his life. On cross-examination by Mr. Forrest the witness said that about that time Lieutenant Maney was ordered by the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., to personally conduct a target practice with arms similar to the one in evidence, and which was used in the shooting, and report results of his practice to the Department at Washington.

1st Lieut. S. R. H. Tompkins, Seventh Cav., testified that in June he saw Captain Hedberg just stepping into a wagon; he slipped and fell—fell very heavily on his left side. "I went up to him and saw that his arm was broken. I then went to the post hospital. To the best of my recollection, it was his left arm."

Mrs. M. Jane Ellis Hedberg testified that her husband left their house on the afternoon of the shooting shortly after one, perhaps half past one. That morning she went with her husband to the carpenter shop and the quartermaster's store. "It was shortly after 12; we were on our way home for luncheon. Captain Hedberg wanted to get some little things which were for sale at the quartermaster's, and went to the carpenter shop with a piece of storm window he wanted fixed.

Q.—Do you remember the circumstances of Captain Hedberg injuring his arm? A.—I did not see his arm injured. I know what I have always heard, and I know his arm was injured.

Q.—When was it injured? A.—It was Sunday, the 19th of June. I remember perfectly, about 10 o'clock in the morning.

Q.—What condition was it in when you first saw it? A.—In a sling.

Q.—What arm was it? A.—The left arm. It was in a sling or cast about five weeks. Then he hung it in a handkerchief as soon as he was able to take the apparatus off.

Q.—Where were those splints located? A.—They ran from the wrist up here (indicating). They were boards; it was not a cast, it was thin boards.

Q.—What part of the arm was it? A.—It ran from about the middle of the hand up here (indicating near elbow). The fracture was in the wrist.

Q.—Do you know that the arm got so that he could use it? A.—It never did get so until his death so that it was as good as the other arm; it was always weak. It was never as strong as the other arm.

Q.—How late in his life was that arm treated medically? A.—I cannot tell exactly, but I think he was going to the hospital for several weeks to have it rubbed, because they knew how to rub it better than he did, for probably three weeks or possibly four, before his death. But it was out of a sling for several weeks before that.

Q.—Up to how late in his life were those applied? A.—He was rubbing his wrist with chloroform liniment ten minutes before he went out of the house the day he was killed.

Q.—Do you know whether Lieutenant Maney knew of your husband's injured arm? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you remember when and how he learned of that fact? A.—I cannot tell, but I know that Captain Hedberg sent for Captain Chapin right after his arm was broken, and I presume he sent for Lieutenant Maney, for they were great friends, and it would be very natural for him to send for him.

Q.—Do you know whether Lieutenant Maney was at your house while his arm was in that condition? A.—Many times.

Q.—Do you remember the first time he was there after the arm was in that condition? A.—Yes; about an hour after Captain Hedberg came home with his arm in a sling.

Q.—What was Captain Hedberg's age at the time of his death, Mrs. Hedberg? A.—He was 56 years and 5 or 6 months; he was born in May, 1837.

Q.—He was born in Sweden? A.—He was a Swede; yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know where Captain Hedberg was on the 3d, 4th or 5th of October last? A.—I do not remember where he was on the 3d or 5th, but he was in town on the 4th, in Chicago, I mean.

Q.—Did you know what his business in town was that day? A.—I do not think I did; he often went to town.

Q.—Mrs. Hedberg, I will ask you to state whether or not you ever saw this letter before (handing witness letter). A.—(Examining paper) Yes, sir.

Q.—In the same condition then that it is now? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And the envelope, in the same condition? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Is there any writing on this envelope in your own handwriting? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Which portion? A.—"October 4th, 1893; not delivered by me to Captain H." is in my writing.

Q.—Do you know in whose handwriting the body of the letter is? A.—Lieutenant Maney's.

Q.—And the address, "Capt. Hedberg, Garrison," is in? A.—Lieutenant Maney's.

Q.—When did you first see that envelope and letter? A.—It was sent over to our quarters early in the morning of Oct. 4.

Q.—Did you receive it through the mail, or by an orderly? A.—I received it myself, at the front door, from Mr. Maney's man Henderson, his servant.

Q.—Was the letter sealed or unsealed? A.—It was sealed.

Q.—Was that letter delivered to Captain Hedberg? A.—Never.

Q.—You did not deliver it to him? A.—I did not.

Mr. Milchrist: We will offer this letter in evidence.

Mr. Forrest: We object; the evidence is that it was not delivered to Captain Hedberg, and second, there is no evidence the contents were ever communicated to him.

The Court: Regard it as a statement that it did not reach Captain Hedberg.

Mr. Forrest: Also that it shows a past and not a present condition of mind.

The Court: That is a matter for the jury. Read the letter.

Mr. Forrest moved to exclude the letter on the same ground to which he objected to its admissibility, but the Court overruled his motion.

Mr. Milchrist: Formally we introduce the packages if they have not already been introduced; also the revolver and the clothing and the plats.

After some argument the Court also admitted in evidence certain blueprints showing the topography of Fort Sheridan as well as pencil tracings made by the defense.

The United States attorney then offered the letter which had created some excitement at the time of its being referred to in the examination of Mrs. Hedberg. The letter was handed to the Court, counsel gathered around his Honor and after a little while Mr. Milchrist then offered the letter which, under the objection of Mr. Forrest, was permitted to be read to the jury. This is the first

evidence tending to prove a motive for the killing so far disclosed.

The letter is in the handwriting of the defendant and as read to the jury was as follows:

"Your cowardly action in attempting to use your pistol when your want of courage, made your threat to use it, but the empty boast of a cur, incensed me to the degree of determining to kill you as you deserve. Cooler thought points out how degrading that would be and therefore you are spared. My advice to you is not to provoke me again."  
"J. A. Maney."

Lionel Eitel showed how Lieutenant Maney lowered the pistol when he fired, and testified that from all appearances, from where he stood, the ball would have struck Captain Hedberg "about here" (indicating the fleshy part of right leg), between the kneecap and the hip.

Mr. Milchrist: What is the reason that Captain Hedberg was not shot in the leg if the pistol was dropped on him in that way?

Mr. Forrest: I object to that.

The Court: He said from all appearances it would look like that to him from where he was.

Mr. Forrest: Did you not say at that time that when the shot was fired: "I thought it would hit him in the feet or somewhere about the knees, as he held his revolver down on an incline;" didn't you say that?

(No answer.)

Lieut. E. P. Brewer, 7th Cav., met Lieutenant Maney in the garrison at Fort Sheridan a few minutes after the shooting. "I said, 'Jim, what is the matter?' And he said, 'I have shot that man Hedberg.' This was a few minutes after the shooting. I asked him if I could do anything for him, and he said I could not."

The U. S. attorney then sought to draw from the witness the dying declaration of Captain Hedberg made in the presence of Lieutenant Brewer a few minutes after the shooting. The court admitted the statements under the objection of Mr. Forrest, and in answer to District Attorney Milchrist, the witness said: "I got to Captain Hedberg before he died, and I heard him say, 'Let me die; he has killed me.'"

Q.—What else did he say? A.—He cursed him; he said, "He has killed me, he has taken my life."

As the witness related these words Mrs. Hedberg drew the great mourning veil over her face, leaned upon the counsel's table, and burst into a flood of tears. The wife of Captain Walsh was at her side, but it was some time before the widow regained her composure.

With this evidence the government rested its case in chief.

Mr. Blair, associate counsel for the defendant, then opened the case to the jury, and among other things, said:

Our defense in this case is self-defense. We admit the killing of Captain Hedberg, on the 30th day of last October, by Lieutenant Maney, but we justify that killing on the ground of self-defense. We shall ask you to rely on much of the testimony for the prosecution to support our theory. It will be necessary to go a long way back for the motive which led up to the killing, and the quarrel between these two officers, and therefore we must commence way back in 1873. At that time Captain Hedberg was tried by a general court martial in New Mexico. He was then a captain of the 15th U. S. Infantry, was court martialled and dismissed from the service, for a felony. He remained out of the army sixteen years, when, by an act of Congress, under the appointment of the President, he was restored in 1889, and assigned to the 15th Infantry, then at Fort Buford, Dak., where he joined his regiment, and where for the first time he met Lieutenant Maney, defendant in this case. The evidence will show that there was considerable doubt among the officers of that post whether or not Captain Hedberg should be received, owing to the nature of the charges on which he was tried and dismissed by a court martial in New Mexico. It was thought by some of the officers that he should not be recognized. Lieutenant Maney, with others, contended that he should be received as any other officer coming to the post. Afterwards Lieutenant Maney and Captain Hedberg became warm friends. In 1892, when his regiment had moved to Fort Sheridan, Captain Hedberg was sitting as a member of a general court martial in the trial of an enlisted man. Captain Hedberg was challenged by the soldier who appeared as the attorney for the defendant, on the ground that he was not qualified to sit in a general court martial by reason of he (Captain Hedberg), himself, once having been tried by a general court martial and dismissed the service for a felony. The associates of Captain Hedberg on the court retired for consultation, on the challenge, and at the request of Captain Hedberg, an adjournment was taken over until the next day. Captain Hedberg immediately sought out the Lieutenant-colonel of his regiment and Lieutenant Maney to enlist their influence and aid in overcoming the objection which had been made to his qualification to sit on the court martial. Lieutenant Maney prepared a long statement in writing for Captain Hedberg to submit to his brother officers of the court, but for some reason it was never presented for consideration.

Counsel then proceeded to relate in detail the evidence as the defendant would bring it out, showing that Captain Hedberg had threatened to "kill Lieutenant Maney" and "cut his liver out," and that they would prove a complete case of self-defense.